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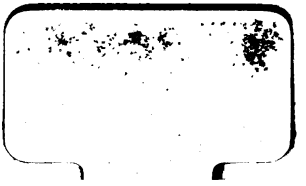

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Indian affairs

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

December 4, 1832.

Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY DUFF GREEN.

1832.

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MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the Seat of Government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of the last session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation, and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase, during the last preceding year, of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of near forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the revered Father of his Country on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately re-

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cur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government; and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain, I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that Government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recal of our minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which, though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances that would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented, as it is, by a community of language, manners, and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of representative government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our northeastern boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message, I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United States before the sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question; and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special message to the Senate in their executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the sovereign arbiter. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British Government; but the circumstances to which I have alluded, have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that Government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference: and, faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent to modify our demands, so as to embrace those only on which, according

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to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims, retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady, which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now, for the first time, presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havana, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 25th June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction obtained by the minister of the United States, at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher nor other duties, in the continental ports of Spain, than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid; the second, although due, had not, at the date of our last advices, been received; owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which that nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the convention with Denmark, have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants, as soon as the board, now sitting, shall have performed their functions.

I regret that, by the last advices from our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, that Government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but, at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected, and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on to put, on a permanent basis, the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by his Imperial Majesty with the most perfect good faith: and, as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into, and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers, to the injury of our consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New makets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but, on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that, in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the South, I could accompany it with the assurance that they all are blessed with that internal tranquillity and

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and foreign peace, which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce: but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us. To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, that, even in this unfavorable state of things, our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade, by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents, provided for by the treaty with this power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there, has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate, has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its territory the party which, some time since, disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favorable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for that purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the republic of Colombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The minister accredited to the federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada; and hopes were entertained that a new union would be formed between the separate States, at least, for the purposes of foreign intercourse. Our minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished for the domestic tranquillity of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations, naturally attendant on an infant reign, have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and, while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens. A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature, has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow-citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will, on all proper occasions, be urged, and, it is hoped, with effect.

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A treaty of amity and commerce has been formed with the republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established, and at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the resorts of our ships, which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow-citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

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Our commerce with the neighboring State of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru, have made me defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships, by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was despatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found to be members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations; but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connexion with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe, that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes, on all occasions, our good offices, when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the Government, the receipts from customs during the year will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and, with the other means of the Treasury, will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and, according to present information, will not much exceed two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount, during the year, to about sixteen millions and a half, while a still larger sum, viz. eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that, in consequence of the reduced rates of duty, which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars: of which $2,227,363 are not of right redeemable until the first of January, 1834, and $4,795,296, not un-

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til the second of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow-citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved, for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, fifty-eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects, will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and, lastly, for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources, affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty, on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due, in justice, to the interest of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation, it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for these objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that, as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government, and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry, will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to

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doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not, for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary, and, generally, incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price, by domestic competition, below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments, cannot expect that the people will continue, permanently, to pay high taxes for their benefit, when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country, must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But, beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic, its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which, in other countries, have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people, in one section of the republic, declares it not only inexpedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the tariff system; but they are, nevertheless, important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can, with justice, complain.

It is my painful duty to state that, in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able, peaceably, to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers, and the patriotism of the people. But, should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens, be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of

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the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of reducing the General Government to that simple machine which the constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging, unfelt, its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit, these stocks are of little or no value: as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions. The whole principle on which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate, is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the United States, with a portion of the holders of the three per cent. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the liability of the Government, after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken, to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but, as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States for the purposes of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and, at different periods of time, the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest, of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are

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its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society, and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen, and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new States and the powers of the General Government; and, unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that these questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches, and endeavor, if possible, to counteract them.

Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty, on this occasion, to urge it upon your consideration; and, to the propositions which have been heretofore suggested by others, to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that, in convenient time, this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil, and the future disposition of it, be surrendered to the States, respectively, in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the west, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have, in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large proportion of forty millions of dollars, and, of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them. When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emolument arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy, after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end for ever to all partial and interested legislation on this subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages, I have expressed my conviction that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of internal improvement which are not national in their character, and, both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the Government,

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have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps, more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighboring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors, and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and that there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the General Government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed, on doubtful authority, is afforded; for, if more than one-fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of discontents which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this Government, as the harmony and union of the people.

Being solemnly impressed with the conviction that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the constitution as will define its character, and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this Government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people: improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected, and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will, unquestionably, be safer and better for the people than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power, of the General Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the constitution, and, in their decision, all ought cheerfully to acquiesce.

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians necesarily led to the interposition of the Government. A portion of the troops, under Gene-

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rals Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harrassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country, and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the army, and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory.

Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers were ready, as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our militia system is is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all Governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions, require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure, not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If, in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleous around which such force could be formed and embodied. But, for the purposes of defence, under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom, and for whom, the Government was instituted, and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted, under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system, and I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi the remnants of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent, and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session, in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their

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removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however, living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition, on the part of the Government, to deal justly and liberally with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance. They were, however, rejected; and thus the position of these Indians remains unchanged, as do the views communicated in my message to the Senate, of February, 1831.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy which accompanies this message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year.

Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our navy, presented in the view which has been taken of our foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels, and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed report, as well as others heretofore submitted to Congress, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriation for the gradual improvement of the navy.

From the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, you will also perceive that that department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources, or lessening the accommodations which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail.

I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally. Still impressed with the justness of those views, and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommend them to your consideration at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially within the District of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, and, according to a decision of the court for this District, a prosecution is barred by a lapse two years after the fraud has been committed. It may happen again, as it has already happened, that during the whole two years, all the evidences of the fraud may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper

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the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favor of public officers until they go out of office.

The judiciary system of the United States remains imperfect. Of the nine western and southwestern States, three only enjoy the benefits of a circuit court. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only district courts. If the existing system be a good one, why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the Union, and such are the guarantees of the constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the General Government to place all the States on the same footing, in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer.

On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix, upon a permanent basis, the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people, and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institutions are founded.

That this Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects, should be the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact that the considerations which induced the framers of the constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience; and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the universe may so direct our deliberations, and overrule our acts, as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 4, 1832.

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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

November 25, 1832.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I proceed to lay before you a brief statement of the various operations of this department for the past year, and such suggestions for the improvement of the several branches of the public service, committed to its care, as experience has dictated; and, in executing this task, it is due to the services, exertions, and fidelity, of the officers at the head of the respective bureaus of the department, that I should acknowledge their able assistance, and the important benefits I have derived from their counsel and co-operation in the administration of the concerns of this highly responsible office.

During the past season, the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians, upon the borders of Illinois and Michigan, required and received the prompt attention of the Government. The executives of the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and of the Territory of Michigan, co-operated zealously and efficiently in the measures of protection. The regular troops in the vicinity of the theatre of hostilities were concentrated under Brigadier General Atkinson, and brought into the field; and the militia of Illinois, and of that part of the Territory of Michigan exposed to danger, promptly repaired to the defence of the frontier. Such was the nature of the warfare and of the country, that it was difficult immediately to protect the long line of scattered settlements, and to bring the enemy to action. As a precautionary measure, and to place the result of the campaign as far beyond the reach of accident as possible, the garrisons at some of the posts upon the seaboard, and upon the lakes, were ordered to Chicago, under the command of Major General Scott, to co-operate with the force already employed under Brigadier General Atkinson. The celerity, with which these troops moved, is creditable to their character and discipline. One of the companies reached Chicago in eighteen days from Old Point Comfort, a distance, by the route necessarily travelled, of more than eighteen hundred miles; and the movement of the whole was marked by the greatest despatch. Unfortunately, their hopes of being useful to their country were suddenly arrested, when highest, by the appearance of the cholera; and probably few military expeditions have presented scenes more appalling in themselves, or demanding the exertion of greater moral courage. The occasion was met by Major General Scott in a manner worthy of his high character, and the example he gave to the American army in that period of trying responsibili-

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ty, is not less important, than was his gallant bearing in the presence of the enemy during the late war. His efforts were well seconded by the officers, and no practicable method seems to have been omitted to stay, or to cure, the pestilence. Of about fifteen hundred officers and men of the regular troops ordered to the northwestern frontier, not less than two hundred died by the cholera.

General Atkinson, with the regular troops and militia under his command, pursued the Indians through a country very difficult to be penetrated, of which little was known, and where much exertion was required to procure supplies. These circumstances necessarily delayed the operations, and were productive of great responsibility to the commanding officer, and of great sufferings and privations to all employed in this harrassing warfare. The Indians, however, were driven from their fastnesses, and fled towards the Mississippi, with the intention of seeking refuge in the country west of that river. They were immediately followed by General Atkinson with a mounted force, overtaken, and completely vanquished. The arrangements of the commanding general, as well in the pursuit as in the action, were prompt and judicious, and the conduct of the officers and men was exemplary. The campaign terminated in the unqualified submission of the hostile party, and in the adoption of measures for the permanent security of the frontier; and the result has produced upon the Indians of that region a salutary impression, which, it is to be hoped, will prevent the recurrence of similar scenes.

The extensive operations rendered necessary by these events, have demonstrated the able organization and efficiency of the various staff departments of the army, and their capacity to meet any exigency, which may require their exertions. They have also shown that the *morale* and discipline of the troops are well preserved, and that, whenever or wherever their services may be wanted, the expectations of their country will not be disappointed.

An act of the last session of Congress authorized the raising of six companies of mounted rangers for the defence of the frontiers. Five of these were organized without delay, immediately after the passage of the law; but, owing to the absence of the person selected for the command of the sixth, with the troops employed under General Atkinson, that company was not brought into service during the active portion of the season. It is now however filled, and under orders.

I have caused a comparative view to be appended to this report, showing the difference of cost between the maintenance of this corps of rangers, and of a regiment of dragoons. It will be perceived, that the former exceeds the latter by one hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars. The rangers costing annually two hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, and the dragoons one hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars; an excess of expenditure well worthy of consideration, unless there are circumstances connected with the nature of the duties of these corps, which give to the rangers, as at present organized, a decided preference over the dragoons. It is my conviction, that there are no such circumstances, and that a regiment of dragoons would be more efficient, as well as more economical. From the constitution of the corps of rangers, and from the short periods of their service, their organization is but little superior to that of the ordinary militia. Every year there must be a great loss of time in the reconstruction of the corps, and in the acquisition of the necessary experience and knowledge.

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And its constitution is so dissimilar from that of any other branch of the army, that a perfect union of sentiment and action between them can scarcely be expected. The want of these must frequently be injurious to the public service.

Regular cavalry are fully competent to the discharge of all the duties required of mounted rangers. In celerity of movement, they will of course be equal, and if, (which however is doubtful,) the rifle is considered the most efficient arm for mounted troops, operating against the Indians, this weapon can be placed in the hands of such cavalry, and they can easily be trained to its use.

Besides other important objects, it is desirable to preserve in our military system the elements of cavalry tactics, and to keep pace with the improvements made in them by other nations. The establishment of a regiment of dragoons would complete the *personnel* of our army, and would introduce a force which would harmonize with, and participate in, the *esprit du corps*, so essential to military efficiency, and so easily and certainly created by military principles.

It seems to be now conceded, and it surely may well be, that mounted troops are absolutely necessary for the defence of that part of the inland frontier in contact with the Indian tribes. Our permanent military posts, garrisoned by infantry, exert a moral influence over the Indians, and protect important and exposed positions. But to overtake and chastise marauding parties, and in fact to carry on any serious operations against an Indian foe in the level regions of the west, horsemen are indispensably necessary. Presuming, therefore, that some force of this description will be retained, I have the honor to suggest the propriety of the conversion of the corps of rangers into a regiment of dragoons.

The report of the officer, at the head of the Engineer Department, presents a comprehensive view of the operations assigned to the corps under his superintendence, in its three great divisions of fortifications, internal improvement, and military education.

In the construction of the various works of defence upon the maritime frontier, the progress has been as rapid as was compatible with a proper and economical administration of this important duty, and with the numerous calls upon the officers of that department. So much delay and loss are experienced, not only in this branch of the public service, but in almost all others, requiring the disbursement of money, by the late period at which the appropriations are sometimes made, that I am led to introduce the subject here, in the hope, that it will engage the attention of Congress. The pecuniary loss is not the only injury, particularly in all the works of fortification and internal improvement. The operations are necessarily discontinued during one part of the working season, and too rapidly prosecuted during another, and the result is, consequently, more or less unfavorable.

The numerical strength of the engineer corps is not now sufficient for the performance of the duties required of its officers. They have all been actively and zealously engaged, and their scientific and practical attainments eminently qualify them for the discharge of the various functions they are performing, whether belonging appropriately to their profession, or assigned to them by this department. For the facts connected with this subject, I refer to the report of the Chief Engineer, contenting myself with observing, that there is no economy in keeping this establishment below the numbers demanded by the exigency of the service. Either the duty will not be per-

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formed, as has happened this season in some instances, or, as has happened in others, it will be worse performed, and at a greater expense: for it is impossible to transfer, from civil life, or from other departments of the army, persons possessing the requisite attainments, without previous experience, to insure science and skill in the execution of these duties, and a system of vigilant supervision in the administration of their fiscal concerns. To acquire these qualifications, time and experience are necessary. And the responsibility imposed by a permanent attachment to the department, and the *esprit du corps* created by it, are both favorable to a more faithful and efficient discharge of the duties appertaining to it. For these reasons, and from the clearest conviction, that such a measure is demanded by the public interest, I venture to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, for a moderate and gradual increase of the engineer corps, and to express my full concurrence in the views presented by the Chief Engineer upon that subject.

The Military Academy, as will be seen by the report of the board of visiters, is steadily pursuing its course of usefulness. As an institution national in its objects, its administration, its support, and its pupils, it merits the fostering care of the Government, and the kind regard of the public. For a series of years, it has undergone the rigid examination of the most respectable citizens, selected from every part of the country, many of whom have arrived there with strong prejudices against it, but all of whom, I believe, have returned with a deep conviction of its importance and admirable management. As a school, where the various sciences, auxiliary to the art of war, are taught, and taught most thoroughly; as a camp of instruction, where the practical duties of the soldier are acquired, and where the difficult art of governing is learned, by learning first the duty of obedience; as a place of deposite, where all the improvements in military knowledge, throughout the world, are ascertained, preserved, and investigated; and as a point of concentration, where young men are brought into friendly contact and emulation, from every part of the Union, and are sent out to defend their country, with their sectional prejudices diminished, and their views enlarged, it is among the most valuable possessions of the republic.

I coincide in opinion with the board in the suggestions they have made, and commend them to your favorable notice. From personal inspection, I am satisfied that the additions to the buildings, pointed out in the report, are required by the public interest, and that they are essential to the comfort of the professors and pupils, and to a due prosecution of their duties and studies. And, especially, am I impressed with the importance of a proper place of public worship, where all the persons attached to the institution, amounting, with their families, to more than eight hundred individuals, can assemble and unite in the performance of religious duties. In a christian community, the obligations upon this subject will not be questioned; and the expense of providing a suitable place of worship, especially as a chaplain is maintained there, cannot be put in competition with the permanent advantages of a course of religious instruction to such a number of persons; a large portion of whom are at that critical period which determines whether the future course of life shall be for evil or for good.

The reasons, heretofore urged, for an augmentation and more efficient organization of the topographical corps, still exist in full force. The duties assigned to that branch of the staff, require extensive scientific attainments, together with much experience. They are productive of important advan-

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tages, as well in peace as in war; and therefore address themselves with peculiar force to the favorable consideration of the Government. This corps is not sufficiently numerous for the discharge of the duties required of it, and the additional expenditures, rendered necessary by this state of things, exceed the amount demanded by the proposed augmentation. Independently, however, of the absolute economy, which would result from the adoption of this measure, it is called for by other and not less forcible considerations. All experience proves that a corps organized upon military principles, is more responsible, more efficient, and better governed, than individuals can be, who are united by different and ordinary associations. Causes are put in operation which necessarily produce emulation, professional pride, and united action. The character of the corps is dear to every individual, and each becomes identified with its prospects and reputation. Officers, temporarily assigned to topographical duties, cannot be expected to feel the same interest in the prosecution of these labors which they would do if they were constituent members of the corps, and looking forward to it for advancement in professional standing, as well as in military rank. Many officers, however, are thus occasionally employed, and, were they not so, much of this branch of the public interest would remain unexecuted. An efficient and increased organization, fully adequate to the duties of the corps, may be effected without any addition to the public expenditure. For the details of such a plan, I beg leave to refer to the report of the officer temporarily in charge of that bureau.

There is probably no class of officers under the Government, whose compensation is more inadequate to their services, than that of the medical staff of the army. There are but two grades, surgeon and assistant surgeon, in this corps; and the pay of the former is forty-five dollars, and the pay of the latter is forty dollars per month.

The prospect of gradual and continued promotion, held out to the other officers of the army, is a powerful incentive to good conduct, and, when realized, becomes its just reward. Of this the medical officers are deprived; for the slight difference of rank and pay, at present existing, is scarcely worthy of consideration. The nature of their profession, requiring time, experience, and pecuniary means, for its acquisition; the responsible and arduous services demanded of them; the relation, not always a pleasant one, in which they stand to the line of the army; and I may add, in justice to this meritorious class of officers, their general capacity, respectability, and good conduct, entitle them to a higher rate of compensation; and I indulge the hope, that their claims will be favorably considered.

In the subsistence of the army an important change has been made, which, I trust, will prove salutary to the health and morals of the troops. In lieu of the spirituous liquor, which formerly composed a part of each ration, a commutation was some time since established, by which its value was paid to each soldier in money; but, at the same time, he had permission to purchase this destructive article from the sutler of the post. The regulation you have recently authorized, substitutes coffee and sugar for the commutation previously established. Four pounds of coffee and eight pounds of sugar are hereafter to be issued with every one hundred rations. And, at those posts, where the troops prefer it, ten pounds of rice are allowed to the same number of rations, instead of the beans which have formed a constituent portion of the subsistence of the soldier. From a comparative estimate furnished by the Commissary General, it appears that this alteration

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in the component parts of the ration, will add but two mills and four-tenths to its cost, and will increase the whole amount of the army subsistence by a sum, not exceeding six thousand dollars—an expenditure not to be regarded, when the benefits resulting from it are taken into view. Simultaneously with this arrangement, a regulation was adopted, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor by the sutlers to the troops, and its introduction, under any circumstances, into the camps and forts of the United States, with the exception of the hospital stores, and of the quantity necessary to issue under that provision of the law which allows an extra gill to every soldier, engaged in fatigue duty. No authority to dispense with this is vested in the Executive, and Congress alone can interpose the necessary remedy. I am satisfied the great cause of public morals, as well as the discipline and efficiency of the army, would be promoted by an entire abolition of these issues, and I cannot but hope, that the legislative authority will be exerted for that purpose. An addition of three cents to the sum allowed for extra daily labor, would be more than an adequate pecuniary compensation for the deprivation herein recommended, and would increase, but in a very inconsiderable degree, the public expenditure.

A very partial knowledge of the actual condition of our army, is sufficient to satisfy the most superficial observer, that to habits of intemperance may be traced almost all the evils of our military establishment. These need no enumeration, that an adequate conception may be formed of their nature and consequences. But it is time, that an enemy, so insidious and destructive, were met and overcome; that all palliatives were abandoned; and that a system of exclusion, of entire, unconditional, exclusion, were introduced and enforced. Every just consideration of policy and morality requires this measure, and public opinion is certainly prepared for, and would approve it. I earnestly recommend the subject to your most favorable consideration.

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report of the officer in charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for a detailed statement of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service.

Among the southern and southwestern Indians, no event has occurred to disturb the relations, existing between them and the United States. The settled policy of the Government, to induce the Indians to remove beyond the limits of the respective States and Territories, where this can be done upon reasonable terms, and with their free consent, has been steadily kept in view. The objects and necessity of that policy are so clearly stated in the message of the President of the United States to Congress, of December 2, 1828, that I take the liberty of drawing your attention to those remarks:

"In the practice of European States," says President Adams, "before our revolution, they, (the Indians,) had been considered as children, to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require; as hunters, to be indemnified, by trifling concessions, for removal from the grounds, upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands, than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit, of civilization. But, in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and, when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of

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christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities, claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of the Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided—a remedy which, while it shall do justice to these unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress."

"While some of our citizens," says General Porter, in the very able report here referred to, "who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights, in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are independent nations, and have the sole and exclusive right to the property and government of the territories they occupy, others consider them as mere tenants at will, like the buffalo of the prairies, to be hunted from their country whenever it may suit our interest or convenience to take possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust; but, the misfortune is, that the intermediate line has never been drawn by the Government. Nothing can be more clear to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, than that these Indians will not be permitted to hold the reservations, on which they live, within the States, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. If, indeed, they were not disturbed in their possessions by us, it would be impossible for them long to subsist, as they have heretofore done, by the chase, as their game is already so much diminished as to render it frequently necessary to furnish them with provisions, in order to save them from starvation. In their present destitute and deplorable condition, and which is constantly growing more helpless, it would seem to be not only the right, but the duty of the Government, to take them under its paternal care, and to exercise over their persons and property the salutary rights and duties of guardianship.

The most prominent feature in the present policy of the Government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized Territories.

A very extensive tract of country, lying to the west and north of the Arkansas Territory, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians."

"Let such of the emigrating Indians as choose it, continue, as heretofore, to devote themselves to the chase in a country where their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those who are willing to cultivate the arts of civilization, be formed into a colony, consisting of distinct tribes or communities, but placed contiguous to each other, and connected by general laws, which shall reach the whole. Let the lands be apportioned among families and individuals in severalty, to be held by the same tenures by which we hold ours, with perhaps some temporary and wholesome restraints on the power of alienation. Assist them in forming a code of laws adapted to a state of civilization."

In regard to such Indians, as shall still remain within the States and Territories, and refuse to emigrate, let an arrangement be made with the proper authorities of the States in which they are situated, for partitioning out to them, in severalty, as much of their respective reservations as shall be amply sufficient for agricultural purposes. Set apart a tract proportion-

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ed in size to the number of Indians to remain, in common, as a refuge and provision for such as may, by improvidence, waste their private property, and subject them all to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those, who hold the paramount right, at such prices as shall be deemed, in reference to the uses which Indians are accustomed to make of it, reasonable, and the proceeds be applied for the benefit of those of the tribe, who emigrate after their establishment in the colony, or be divided between those who emigrate and those who remain, as justice may require."

To the views, herein presented, of the condition of the Indians, of the prospects which await them, and of the only efficient remedy in their power to seek, or in that of the Government to apply, I take the liberty of adding my own testimonial, founded on an intimate intercourse with them of eighteen years, both personal and official, under every variety of circumstances, in peace and war, and in very remote regions, as well as within our own settlements. The principles laid down in these extracts are substantially the same as those which now regulate the Government in all their transactions with the Indians, when the question of their permanent establishment or removal is brought under discussion. So far as respects the emigrating Indians, this will clearly appear by reference to the instructions of the commissioners, now engaged in the adjustment of all the unsettled matters connected with the great plan of colonization. With regard, however, to those Indians, who refuse to remove, it has not been deemed expedient for the Government, by its own act, either to partition out to them the land necessary for their support, or to decide upon the consideration to be allowed for the residue, and to direct its appropriation. This, so far as regards the General Government, has been, and continues to be, the subject of conventional arrangement, in which the parties, by mutual discussion and compromise of opinion, arrive at a satisfactory result. In these arrangements, where the parties desire it, adequate tracts of land in fee, with "temporary and wholesome restraints" upon the right to sell, are secured to all who desire to remain. That this system of "guardianship" is, however, founded upon a just and intimate knowledge of Indian character, no one acquainted with that character will question. I need not now inquire, whether a practical resort to the principles resulting from it will ever become necessary. If it should, no doubt every arrangement, which justice and humanity call for, will be liberally made.

In your message to the Senate, of February 22, 1830, you explained your views of the question of jurisdiction over the Indian tribes living within the respective States and Territories, and stated that, in your opinion, and in the words of the above report, they were "subject to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside," in all cases where such laws were extended over them.

The progress of events since 1828 has confirmed, if confirmation were wanting, the correctness of these principles, and their adaptation to the actual and prospective condition of the Indians. The circle of civilization and improvement has extended, and various tribes have retired, or are retiring, before it. The experience of the four years, which have intervened, does not furnish one consolatory hope, that the insulated bands, who have reserved and occupy tracts surrounded by our settlements, can permanently retain these positions, and prosper. There are moral, political, and physical causes, all in operation, which cannot be controlled, and which forbid such

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an expectation. And, in fact, the whole history of our intercourse with our primitive people teaches no one lesson more important than this; and it will be fortunate for their prosperity, and for our responsibility, if, in its practical application, both parties should become satisfied, that the system provided by the act of May 28, 1830, offers the only rational prospect of a durable and happy residence for the Indians. A few individuals, almost always half breeds and their connexions, engrossing the intelligence and means of each of these small communities, and too often without regard to the rights or fate of others, may become assimilated to our institutions, and eventually planted among us with safety. But this should never be permitted at the sacrifice of more important interests, and to the utter disregard of the fate, which awaits the unfortunate mass of these tribes, persuaded, or almost compelled to remain where they must rapidly decline, and at length disappear. And the causes, which enact this law are not less obvious in their origin, than they are certain in their operation. Their progress is onward; and, regret them, as we may and must, no human power can arrest their march, or avert their consequences. The effort has been made for generations, and in every mode that wisdom or philanthropy could suggest; and yet, in not one solitary instance, has it produced any permanent and general beneficial effect. And we may survey our whole cultivated territory in the vain expectation of discovering one aboriginal community, however small, which has withstood the ceaseless pressure of civilization, and which holds out the slightest prospect of moral or physical improvement, or even of eventual subsistence, for the great body of the individuals composing it. If such a community exist it is unknown to me; and, in fact, if one is believed to exist, it is only by those, who are unacquainted with its actual condition, and with the internal history of its wants, its dissensions, and its oppressions.

The act of Congress of May 28, 1830, created a barrier, beyond which the dispersed remnants of our various Indian tribes may be collected and preserved. The provisions of that act are plain, salutary, and comprehensive. It is a solemn national declaration, containing pledges, which neither the Government nor the country will suffer to be violated. It secures to the Indians, for ever, the undisputed possession and control of the region allotted to them, and makes such arrangements as are essential to the subsistence, safety, and comfortable establishment, of the colonists. No similar attempt has ever been heretofore made, and therefore no unfavorable deductions can be drawn from the failure of preceding efforts, having in view the same general object, but endeavoring to attain it by far different means. No organized government exists, or can exist, to assert jurisdiction over these tribes, and treaties of cession are incompatible with the whole basis of the plan of settlement.

All the testimony before this department concurs in representing the country assigned for a land of refuge, as abundantly extensive and fertile for the support of the Indians, and as presenting in its climate, its animal and agricultural productions, and its general circumstances, features admirably adapted to their situation and wants. Important benefits are anticipated from the act of the last session, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to visit the several tribes west of the Mississippi, and to arrange the various interesting and unsettled questions, arising out of the new relations, which the system of emigration has created. A majority of these commissioners, it is supposed, is now in that region, engaged in the performance of

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their duties; but the time, which has intervened since their arrival there, has been too short to enable them to communicate to the department the progress and prospects of their mission. The accompanying copy of their instructions will show the general nature of their duties, and the great importance of an able and faithful discharge of them. These duties embrace the settlement of conflicting claims; the arrangement of disputed boundaries; the juxtaposition of kindred bands; the commutation of permanent for temporary annuities; the reconciliation of hostile tribes; the redemption of the solemn pledge of protection offered by the act of May 28, 1830; the establishment of a system of government over them, and of intercommunication among them; and, generally, the examination and suggestion of any topics calculated to improve their condition, and to enable the Government the better to discharge the great moral debt, which circumstances, and the situation of this helpless race, have imposed upon them. Every facility in the power of the Executive has been granted to aid the operations of the commissioners; and it is to be hoped, that their report will be full and satisfactory, and that the measures founded upon it will introduce a new era into the history of our Indian intercourse.

In my report of November 21, 1831, I stated it "had been suggested that a considerable portion of the Cherokees were desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the treaty of May 6, 1828, for their removal." And that, "with a view to ascertain this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they were inclined to accept it, a system of operations had been adopted, and persons appointed to carry it into effect." But that "sufficient time to form a judgment of the result of this measure had not then elapsed."

Under this system, about seven hundred Cherokees have claimed the benefit of the treaty of 1828, and have been removed, in conformity with its stipulations, to the country west of the Mississippi. But the operations have, for the present, been suspended. And, until recently, there was reason to hope that their resumption would have been rendered unnecessary by an arrangement for the cession of the whole Cherokee title east of the Mississippi, and for the emigration of that tribe to the country, offered for their permanent residence. With this view, the liberal propositions authorized by you were made to them, a copy of which is annexed to this report. It will be seen, by reference to it, that the offers were conceived in a spirit of kindness and liberality, which justified the expectation of their prompt acceptance. They contained ample security for the permanent establishment of the Cherokees, and for the perpetual occupation of the country allotted to them. They provided the means for their moral, social, and political improvement; and they offered all the pecuniary aid necessary to their present and future subsistence and support. Their acceptance would have terminated the difficulties, in which the Cherokees are involved, would have united the dispersed portions of the tribe, and would have laid the foundation of their permanent improvement and prosperity. But it will be seen, by the answer which is herewith submitted to you, that this effort has been unavailing, and that, unless there is a change in their councils, no favorable change in their condition can be expected.

The Choctaw treaty of 1830 allowed that tribe three years to emigrate. In 1831 about 5,000 of them removed to their new possessions between the Canadian and Red rivers. They are highly gratified with the climate and country, and satisfied with the exchange they have made. From the returns

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which have been received, it is estimated that about 7,000 more will cross the Mississippi this season, and the residue of the tribe, amounting to about 6,000, will follow during the next.

General Coffee has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Chickasaws, which will lead to their entire removal, and to their location in the west. The basis of this treaty is different from any heretofore assumed in our negotiations with the Indians. The whole value of the country ceded is assigned to the Chickasaws, and the United States become in fact trustees to make the necessary arrangements for their benefit.

It is stipulated, that the ceded territory shall be surveyed and sold, and the whole proceeds, deducting only the actual expenses, applied to the various objects enumerated, connected with the temporary subsistence, removal, and permanent establishment, of these Indians. A residuary fund is to be vested in some productive stock, and the income to be annually appropriated for the public and private objects stipulated in the treaty. A country for the residence of the tribe is to be procured by themselves, and it is probable they will be able to make a satisfactory arrangement for that purpose with the Choctaws, a kindred people, who are in possession of a much larger district, than is required by their numbers.

No pecuniary benefit will result to the United States from this treaty, but, should it be ratified, it will constitute an important era in our Indian relations. It will probably lead to the establishment of the principle, that, in future cessions of land, the full value shall be secured to the grantors, with such deductions only as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of the treaties. The advantages, to be derived by the United States from these arrangements, will be limited to the removal of the Indians from their present unsuitable residences, and to their establishment in a region, where we may hope to see them prosperous, contented, and improving. And it cannot be doubted, but that a course so consistent with the dictates of justice, and so honorable to the national character, would be approved by public sentiment. Should we hereafter discard all expectation of pecuniary advantage in our purchases from the Indians, and confine ourselves to the great objects of their removal and re-establishment, and take care, that the proceeds of the cessions are appropriated and applied to their benefit, and in the most salutary manner, we should go far towards discharging the great moral debt, which has come down to us, as an inheritance, from the earlier periods of our history, and which has been unfortunately increased, during successive generations, by circumstances beyond our control. The policy would not be less wise than just. The time has passed away, if it ever existed, when a revenue derived from such a source was necessary to the Government. The remnant of our aboriginal race may well look for the full value, and that usefully applied, of the remnant of those immense possessions, which have passed from them to us, and left few substantial evidences of permanent advantage. One great objection to a removal, which has been urged by the more discreet Indians, and by many of our own citizens, who are honestly seeking their improvement, is the prospect, judging by the past, that their location west of the Mississippi would be temporary, as they would be soon pressed for new cessions, and would yield, as they have heretofore yielded, to successive applications for this purpose. Although the nature and objects of their removal, and the spirit of the act of Congress, which introduced the system, are opposed to such attempts, still the apprehension is entertained, and has proved injurious. Probably no course would better

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satisfy them upon this subject, than the introduction of a principle, which would secure to them the full value of the property, under all circumstances; thus lessening the probability, in their view, of any wish on our part to acquire it, and insuring on theirs, if not the power and disposition to retain it, at least the means of converting it to the greatest advantage.

The treaty negotiated with the Creeks in March last, is in process of execution. As soon as the census is completed, and the necessary surveys made, each person, entitled to land, will receive his tract, and he will then be allowed to sell or retain it. If he choose to sell, the treaty provides him a residence, and secures him his just privileges with his countrymen who have crossed the Mississippi. But if he prefer remaining and retaining his land, he becomes a citizen of Alabama, amenable to its laws, and entitled to their protection. All danger of future collision is therefore at an end.

A treaty has been formed with the Seminoles of Florida, upon just and satisfactory terms, by which they cede their possessions in that Territory, and agree to migrate to the region west of the Mississippi. The treaty, however, is not obligatory on their part, until a deputation, sent by them, shall have examined the country, proposed for their residence; and until the tribe, upon their report, shall have signified their desire to embrace the terms of the treaty. In conformity with this stipulation, an exploring deputation has proceeded to the Arkansas country, for the purpose of examining it, and reporting its adaptation to the objects of Indian life. When they return, the determination of the tribe will be made known to the Government; and, it is hoped, in time to enable the department to submit the treaty to you, that it may be laid before the Senate at the ensuing session.

With the Appalachicola bands, an arrangement has been made, under the act of Congress of May 28, 1830, for the relinquishment of the largest portion of their claims in Florida, and for their removal. This arrangement is unconditional, and will be immediately executed. And it is confidently anticipated, that the small party, which has not yet assented to the arrangement, will soon accept similar terms for the very limited reservations held by them.

It will thus be seen that with the Creeks, the Choctaws, the Cickasaws, and the principal Appalachicola bands, certainly, and with the Seminoles, probably, such arrangements have been made as will prevent the occurrence of any difficulties resulting from the assertion of jurisdiction by the State or Territorial Governments, on the one hand, and the unfounded claims of exemption from their authority by the Indians, on the other. These tribes embrace all the aboriginal population now remaining in the country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Ohio, with the exception of a few individuals, too unimportant for recapitulation; and with the exception, also, of the Cherokees. Of these latter Indians, it is computed that about thirty-five hundred reside west of the Mississippi, and about eleven thousand within the chartered limits of Georgia, and in the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. All the embarrassments, arising out of the anomalous situation of the Indians, which have engaged the public attention, and occasioned much anxiety to the Government, are confined, in their operation, to that portion of this small band living within the State of Georgia. Could they be induced to pursue the only course which promises them stability and prosperity, and to remove to, and re-establish in, the west their political and social systems, with such modifications as experience and the change of events have rendered necessary, the country might soon look forward to an

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entire removal of the whole Indian race east of the Mississippi, and to a termination of all those perplexing difficulties, which inevitably result from the existing relations established with them.

Treaties of cession and removal have also been formed with the Shawnees, Delawares, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, by which their territorial claims in Missouri and Illinois have been extinguished; and with the Potawatomies for the cession of extensive districts in Illinois and Indiana.

The recent hostilities, commenced by the Sac and Fox Indians, may be traced to causes, which have been for some time in operation, and which left little doubt upon the minds of those acquainted with the savage character, that they were determined to commit some aggression upon the frontier.

The confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes have been long distinguished for their daring spirit of adventure, and for their restless and reckless disposition. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, one of these tribes made a desperate attempt to seize the post of Detroit; and, during a period of forty years, subsequent to that effort, they caused great trouble and embarrassment to the French colonial government, which was only terminated by a most formidable military expedition, sent by that enterprising people into the then remote regions west of Green bay.

During the last war with Great Britain, this confederacy entered zealously into the contest, and was among the most active and determined of our enemies. After the peace, their communication with the Canadian authorities was preserved; and, every year, large parties of the most influential chiefs and warriors visited Upper Canada, and returned laden with presents. That this continued intercourse kept alive feelings of attachment to a foreign power, and weakened the proper and necessary influence of the United States, is known to every one, who has marked the progress of events and the conduct of the Indians upon the northwestern frontier. The tribes upon the Upper Mississippi, particularly the Sacs and Foxes and the Winnebagoes, confident in their position, and in their natural courage, and totally ignorant of the vast disproportion between their power and that of the United States, have always been discontented, keeping the frontier in alarm, and continually committing some outrage upon the persons or property of the inhabitants. All this is the result of impulse, and is the necessary and almost inevitable consequence of institutions, which make war the great object of life. It is not probable, that any Indian, seriously bent upon hostilities, ever stops to calculate the force of the white man, and to estimate the disastrous consequences, which we know must be the result. He is impelled onward in his desperate career by passions, which are fostered and encouraged by the whole frame of society; and he is, very probably, stimulated by the predictions of some fanatical leader, who promises him glory, victory, and scalps.

In this state of feeling, and with these incitements to war, the Sacs and Foxes claimed the right of occupying a part of the country upon Rock river, even after it had been sold to the citizens of the United States, and settled by them. In 1829, and in 1830, serious difficulties resulted from their efforts to establish themselves in that section, and frequent collisions with the inhabitants were the consequence. Representations were made to them, and every effort, short of actual hostilities, used by the proper officers, to induce them to abandon these unfounded pretensions, and to confine themselves to their own country on the west side of the Mississippi river. These efforts were successful with the well disposed portion of the tribes, but were

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applicant is allowed to state in detail the nature, extent, and duration, of his service, and all the important facts connected with it, which he can recollect. The regulations prescribe the general mode in which this declaration must be made, and the questions to be put to the applicant. The proceeding must take place before some court of record, except in cases of peculiar infirmity; and the favorable opinion of the court is indispensable to the success of the application. The declaration must also be corroborated by the testimony of respectable individuals, acquainted with the applicant, and bearing evidence to the traditionary belief of his revolutionary services, in the neighborhood where he has resided.

It is obvious, that the mere preparation and transmission of these papers ought not to entitle the party to the relief he seeks. If it did, great frauds would be practised. The general form of the proceedings is an important auxiliary in the administration of these duties, but it is not all; nor is it indeed the principal element in the process of investigation. The narrative of the applicant, referring to the names of officers; to the numbers and stations of regiments and corps; and to marches, battles, and other historical events, is carefully examined, and compared with the records in the department, and with such facts, connected with the revolutionary annals, as have been collected, during a series of many years of constant labor and attention, in the Pension Office. It is believed, that this course of investigation and comparison is as free from objection, as any plan which could have been adopted; and that a just medium has been preserved between that severity of administration, which would have rendered nugatory the provisions of the law, and that laxity, which would have opened the Treasury to false and fraudulent claims.

But the labor of investigation, which this course of proceeding imposes upon the department, is apparent, and it is without remedy. An appropriation is requested, in order to increase the number of clerks, as far as is prudent and compatible with a safe execution of the law. Should this be granted, the whole subject will be disposed of with as little delay as possible, agreeably to the intentions of the Legislature, and to the expectations of the country.

Very respectfully, sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

War Department, *July* 14, 1832.

His Excellency William Carroll,
His Excellency Montford Stokes, and Roberts Vaux, Esq.

Gentlemen: You will receive, herewith, a commission appointing you to visit and examine the country set apart for the emigrating Indians west of the Mississippi, a copy of the law authorizing the appointment, and a map of the country referred to. To one of you will also be sent a volume of Indian laws and treaties.

You will please to notify the department, without delay, of the acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment; and, if you accept, you will pro-

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ceed to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, and reach that place by the first of October, at which period your duties will commence.

You will make yourselves acquainted with the claims of the western Creeks and Cherokees. The principal men of these tribes you will call together. On investigation, it will be found that there are interfering claims arising under the treaties with them, and from the settlements they have made, without a previous adjustment of their respective boundaries, which can best be accommodated by procuring the assent of these parties. The nature and ground of these claims I need not state here, as you will better understand them by an examination of the treaties, and the explanations of the parties. It is the wish of the President that the subject should be satisfactorily arranged, if possible; and this will best be done by a full and public investigation of the whole matter, and by inducing both Creeks and Cherokees to yield some part of their conflicting claims. I feel confident that the country extending from the Red river, north of the reservation called the Perpetual Outlet, and bounded on the east by the Territory of Arkansas, and on the west by the Mexican line, is amply sufficient for all the Creeks and Cherokees in the United States. The Indians, generally, have a very incorrect idea of the superficial extent of a country, or of the quantity of land required for their subsistence; and, I am apprehensive that three are among both of these tribes, individuals who endeavor to take advantage of this ignorance, and to induce the Indians to ask much more than is necessary. This effort you will strive to counteract, and, by candid explanations, to satisfy the Indians upon this subject. There are, probably, 20,000 Creeks in Alabama; 4,000 Seminoles in Florida, who are connected by consanguinity and manners with the Creeks; and about 10,000 Cherokees in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, who are yet to emigrate. It is the intention of the Government that the different parts of the same tribe should be united together in their new country, so that the Creeks and Cherokees should each form but one people. You will keep this object in view, and make it the basis of your operations with these Indians.

The Chickasaws, amounting to about 4,000, are yet to emigrate; but the site of their location is not determined upon, though it is believed an agreement will be made with the Chocktaws for the reception of all the Chickasaws among them, in the country assigned to the former between the Red river and the Candian. Still, the attempt may fail, and, therefore, it becomes necessary, in your permanent arrangements, to have in view a proper site for the eventual location of the Chickasaws.

A deputation from the Seminoles will probably visit the country west of the Mississippi during the present season, and while you are there. They have ceded their possessions in Florida, upon the condition that a suitable country can be found for their residence in the tract set apart for the emigrating Indians. The person, in charge of them, will be instructed to conduct the delegation to you, and their satisfactory establishment will form one of the objects committed to you.

The Ohio Indians, with the exception of the Wyandots, amounting probly to near 1,500 persons, are under treaty stipulations to emigrate this fall. It is not known that any difficulty will occur in their establishment, as their places of residence are fixed in the treaties. Should, however, any dissatisfaction arise, you will investigate the subject, and make the best arrangement you can to dispel it. There are, probably, yet about 500 In-

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dians in Ohio, who will, ere long, remove. You will point out, also, a proper place for their establishment, near their kindred tribes.

There may be, perhaps, 1,500 Indians, possibly 2,000, in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, who are yet to emigrate. Provision has been made at the present session of Congress for holding a treaty with them, and for procuring their removal. The commissioners, authorized to conduct this negotiation, have been instructed to stipulate that the Government will furnish them with a suitable and sufficiently extensive country for their residence, to be selected under the direction of the President. That this stipulation may be carried into effect, should it be made, you will point out a place for their location. Those commissioners have been further instructed, if these Indians are unwilling to cede their possessions without a previous examination of the country, to make with them a conditional arrangement, allowing them to proceed to the region west of the Mississippi, and to satisfy themselves concerning its advantages, leaving the treaty to become absolute should they eventually report favorably. If a deputation for this purpose should arrive, while you are in the performance of your duties, you will endeavor to make a selection for them which will be agreeable.

A treaty will also be held with the Kickapoos, Shawnees, and Delawares of Missouri, and with the Piankeshaws, Weas, Pedrias, and Kaskaskias, of Illinois, for the cession of their lands in these States respectively. The commissioners appointed to hold this treaty, will be directed so to provide for the location of these Indians, in the event of a successful issue to their negotiation, as to interfere as little as possible with the various important subjects committed to you. General Clark, who will be one of them, has a perfect knowledge of all the affairs relating to the Indians, and the Government has great confidence in his experience and judgment. He will be requested to correspond with you, and to give you the benefit of his views. A copy of your instructions will be sent to him.

These constitute all the tribes, or portions of tribes, for whom it is necessary to make provision in the district assigned for the permanent residence of the Indians.

You will perceive that the general object is, to locate them all in as favorable positions as possible, in districts sufficiently fertile, salubrious, and extensive, and with boundaries, either natural or artificial, so clearly defined as to preclude the possibility of dispute. There is country enough for all, and more than all; and the President is anxious that full justice should be done to each, and every measure adopted be as much to their satisfaction as is compatible with the nature of such an arrangement.

With a view not only to make room for the adjustment of existing difficulties, and for the location of some of the tribes who are yet to emigrate, but, also, to bring together bands which are connected by language and habits, I consider it expedient to effect a removal of the Osage Indians from their present reservation, to a district adjoining the Kanzas.

You will open a negotiation for that purpose, and endeavor to procure an exchange upon reasonable terms. By the 5th article of the treaty concluded with the Osages, June 2d, 1825, certain reservations were granted to the individuals therein mentioned. As these reservations interfere with the permanent location of the Indians, and as complaints upon that subject have already been made, it is desirable to extinguish the titles thus created. You will, therefore, endeavor to obtain the assent, for a reasonable consideration, of these persons, to a transfer of their claims to the United States.

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Should the Osages require it, you can make provision for carrying into effect the arrangement authorized to be made by General Clark, with the sanction of this department, for the removal of the Hopefield band, and for the payment of their improvements. Copies of the papers, relating to this matter, are enclosed.

It is an important object with the Government to establish a permanent peace among all the tribes, indigenous or emigrant, west of the Mississippi. The fear of hostilities arises from the habits and dispositions of the Panis, Camanches, and their kindred tribes. It is impossible for the department, with the information before it, to point out the best mode in which these tribes can be approached, and a final termination put to their hostile and predatory incursions. The whole subject is referred to you. You will take the best measures to effect the object, after having procured all the necessary information. I consider this among the most important subjects committed to you. By the act of May 28, 1830, the Government has guarantied protection to all emigrating Indians, and the pledge thus given can only be redeemed by the employment of a sufficient protecting force, or by inducing all these tribes to live in amity with one another. This latter course is, in every point of view, the most advisable.

In any negotiation you may find it necessary to form with the Indians, the stipulations you may make will not be absolute, but will depend upon the final ratification of the Senate.

In the execution of the duty, respecting a plan for the Government and security of the Indians, you will report, in detail, all the information you can procure concerning their present and probable future condition, which can be useful in the determination of the questions of their government and intercourse. Your own judgment, aided by such information as may be afforded you upon the spot, must guide you in your views of this matter. Its importance is apparent, as, on its decision, may rest the future fate of all these tribes; and, in the great change we are now urging them to make, it is desirable that all their political relations, as well among themselves as with us, should be established upon a permanent basis, beyond the necessity of any future alteration. Your report upon this branch of the subject will be laid before Congress, and will probably become the foundation of a system of legislation for these Indians.

I do not observe, in examining the act providing for your appointment, that there are any other clauses requiring particular remarks. The general objects of the law are plain, and, I trust, you will find no difficulty in carrying them into effect.

The great question of Indian education is one which has produced much diversity of sentiment. I am anxious you should investigate the subject thoroughly, and report your opinion thereon, together with any plan which may occur to you for the instruction and improvement of the tribes. In addition to this, it is desirable you should examine the amount of the funds which, by treaty stipulations, are applicable to the purposes of education, and report the best mode in which they can be expended. A general and practicable plan for the accomplishment of this object is very much needed.

You will also ascertain whether any of these tribes are desirous of commuting their permanent annuities for a limited one, say not exceeding twenty years in duration. It is desirable to carry this measure into effect, if practicable, and if it can be accomplished without injury to the Indians. It appears to me, that, after they have commenced their agricultural operations, larger pay-

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ments than are now made to them will be useful, in clearing land and making improvements, and would soon enable them to support themselves comfortably: and I believe that this process would improve their condition more than the annual division of small sums among them for an indefinite period. The latter practice is injurious, as well in consequence of the mode in which the money is generally applied, as by preventing the Indians from depending upon their own exertions.

I enclose you copies of communications from General Clark, respecting a claim of the Panis to a tract of country which has been assigned to the Delawares. This subject you will investigate, and if you find the Panis claim correct, you will endeavor to make such an arrangement as will be satisfactory to them. The suggestions of Major Dougherty are entitled to weight, and the plan proposed by him is referred for your consideration. The measure intimated by Major Cummings, of concentrating the Delaware Indians, is also worthy of your notice. It is important, in the permanent establishment of the Indians, that the tribes should not be broken into fragments; but that the portions of each should be brought together. Your particular attention is requested to the existing difficulties between the Delawares and the Panis.

A part of the mounted rangers, recently authorized to be raised by an act of Congress, will be ordered to repair to Fort Gibson, to attend you in the execution of your duties; and the commanding officer at that post will be directed to comply with any requisitions you may make upon him with respect to the distribution of the troops, and the furnishing of such facilities as you may require, during your continuance in the country.

The Government has for some time had it in contemplation to display a force, and particularly a mounted one, in that region. Such a measure cannot but be useful: the impression it will make will be salutary and permanent.

The assistant commissary at Fort Gibson will he directed to issue such supplies of provisions to the Indians as you may demand; but it is not thought that these need be very extensive, as it will not be expedient to collect the Indians from a considerable distance at that point.

General Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the different Indian agents upon that frontier, have been instructed to afford such aid as you may require, and they can render, towards the accomplishment of your mission.

Your compensation will be eight dollars a day for every day employed upon this business, excepting, however, the time engaged in travelling, during which you will be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel. A secretary will be appointed: five dollars a day will be allowed for his services, and five dollars for every twenty miles of travel. These accounts will be adjusted upon your vouchers, stating the time and distance, and certified by you to be correct.

Should you find it necessary to purchase provisions or presents for the Indians, you will take bills of parcels therefor, regularly receipted, and you will accompany them with certified abstracts, showing the distribution of the property purchased.

Enclosed you will receive a copy of the regulations which have been recently adopted. So far as these regulations apply, in the execution of your duties, you will please to observe them.

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You can employ such interpreters and other persons, to aid you, as you may find necessary.

You may draw upon the department to the amount appropriated by law; but your expenditures, including your own compensation, will in no event exceed that sum.

You will keep a full journal of your proceedings, in which you will enter all your speeches, messages, and addresses, to the Indians, and their answers to you.

From the information before me, I am inclined to think "the Perpetual Outlet," as such, useless; and that, in your arrangements, it will be expedient to include the reservation so called in the tract you may assign to one of the tribes, the consent of the Indians interested in the outlet being first obtained.

You will please to examine the condition of the several agencies you may visit, and report whether any reduction of the number of officers, or of the amount of expenses be, in your judgment, practicable.

If you have opportunity, you will also please to inspect the schools established on the funds of the Government, and report a plan of management and instructions, and such improvements as may occur to you.

A number of medals and flags, for Indian chiefs and warriors, will be sent to the assistant commissary at Fort Gibson, to be placed at your disposal.

Col. A. P. Chouteau has been, for many years, a resident in the Indian country, and is intimately and extensively acquainted with the condition of the tribes, their mutual relations and habits; and the Government places great reliance in his integrity and general intelligence. I therefore recommend to you, on your arrival at the scene of your operations, to consult freely with him; and to avail yourselves of the information he possesses, and will cheerfully communicate. He has been written to upon this subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

LEWIS CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
April 17, 1832.

To the Cherokees East of the Mississippi:

MY FRIENDS: Your great father, the President of the United States, has recently been informed that a change has probably taken place in the sentiments you have heretofore entertained on the subject of a removal to the country west of the Mississippi, and that propositions from the Government, having that object in view, would be favorably received by you. Satisfied as the President is that this measure can alone secure to you permanent prosperity, and lay the solid foundations of your future improvement and civilization, and prepared, as he has always been, to make you offers which shall be not only just, but liberal; he has instructed me to address you upon this subject, and to make known to you the stipulations he is willing to grant, so far as his authority extends. I have therefore to request that you will take the matter into your serious consideration, and communicate to me your ultimate decision.

The President is willing to enter into an arrangement for your removal west of the Mississippi, upon the following general principles:

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1. That a country, sufficiently extensive and fertile, shall be distinctly marked out west of the Territory of Arkansas, for you and your brethren, where they now are.

2. That this country shall be conveyed to you by patent, under the provisions of the act of Congress of May 28, 1830, and that it shall be for ever without the boundary of any State or Territory.

3. That you shall have all the powers of self government, so far as may be compatible with that general supervisory authority which it is necessary Congress should exercise over you.

4. That you shall have the privilege of appointing an agent, who shall reside at Washington, to communicate to the Government your claims and wishes, and who shall be paid by the United States.

5. That, if Congress assent to the measure, you shall be allowed a delegate to that body; and shall also, when your improvement and other circumstances will permit, and when Congress think proper, be placed in the relation of a Territory.

6. That all white persons, unless specially authorized by the laws of the United States, shall be excluded from your country.

7. That you shall remove to your new country at the expense of the United States, in either of the following modes you may prefer: First, by a commutation to be allowed to individuals or families. Second, by persons to be appointed and paid by the United States. Third, by an arrangement to be made among yourselves, by which some of those who are competent to the undertaking, may remove all your people at a rate to be fixed.

8. That subsistence shall be provided by the United States for the term of one year after you reach your destination.

9. That an annuity, proportioned to the value of the cession you may make, be secured to you.

10. That all the improvements upon the ceded territory, which add real value to the land, be appraised and paid for.

11. That ample provision be made for the support of schools and teachers; and of blacksmiths, &c. for the supply of steel and iron; and for the erection of mills, school houses, churches, council houses, and houses for a few of your principal chiefs.

12. That a rifle and equipments be given to each male adult; that a quantity of blankets be allowed to your families, together with axes, ploughs, hoes, wheels, cards, and looms.

13. That your stock be valued, and paid for by the United States.

14. That the annuities due to you by former treaties, be paid to you west of the Mississippi.

15. That provision be made for your orphan children.

16. That protection be guaranteed to you against the hostile efforts of any other Indians.

17. It is the wish of the President that all your people should remove; and he is therefore unwilling that any reservations of land should be made in the ceded territory. Still he would not make this an indispensable condition, but would agree, should it be found necessary, that reservations should be made for a few of your people, in situations and under circumstances rendering such a measure proper, and within the scope of his legal authority. But your people must distinctly understand that those who remain will become citizens of the State in which they may reside, and that all the rela-

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tions between them and the United States, founded upon their previous circumstances as Indians, must cease.

These are the general terms I have been directed by the President to offer to you. They form the outline of an arrangement, which can be filled up when you are prepared to enter into a negotiation. The details, and any other stipulation you may ask, will more properly be discussed and determined when your views of the matter are known, and the ultimate mode of proceeding adopted.

If you are prepared to assume these propositions as the basis of a negotiation, you can appoint your agents to come on to this place, clothed with authority to act, or the President will appoint commissioners to meet you in counsel, and to conclude the affair.

I can not but hope that you will see, in this frank and liberal offer, full evidence of the desire of the President, that the difficulty of your present situation may be removed, and your future destiny placed beyond the reach of those causes which have occasioned such misery to the Indian race.

Shut your ears, I entreat you, to bad counsels, if any such should be offered to you. Whatever may be told you, it is impossible you can remain where you now are, and prosper. And if you persist in the effort, the time of regret will come, but will come, I am afraid, after the most serious injury to yourselves.

Your friend,

LEWIS CASS.

IN GENERAL COUNCIL, CONVENED AT RED CLAY,
Cherokee Nation, August 6, 1832.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War:

SIR: Your letter, bearing date the 17th of April last, containing certain propositions as to the general terms upon which the President is willing to treat with this nation, has been received through the hands of Elisha W. Chester, esq. It is with much astonishment we learn, from this letter, the President has been informed that a change had probably taken place in the sentiments this nation heretofore entertained on the subject of a removal to the country west of the Mississippi, and that propositions from the Government, having that object in view, would be favorably received.

The subject matter has been fully considered, together with the peculiar embarrassments that now surround us, and, in compliance with your request, we proceed to communicate our reply.

In the first place, we wish to call your attention to the decisions of the nation on former occasions on this subject, and to inform the President that the true sentiments of the Cherokee people remain the same; that the basis of his propositions is objectionable; and that the nation is placed in duress from the illegal proceedings of Georgia, in assuming to exercise jurisdiction over a large portion of our territory, and by placing a military force, with other officers of her own creating, in our country, for the purpose of oppressing our citizens. She has also introduced a great many of her citizens among us, to intrude on our lands; and, further, she has surveyed those lands, and vested in her chief magistrate the power of drawing a lottery for the occupation of them. And in this peculiar state of things, the protecting arm of

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the President is withheld from the enforcement of the treaties and laws of the United States, made for the protection of our national rights. And, moreover, divers agents of the General Government have been commissioned for the purpose of enlisting our citizens as emigrants for the country west of the Mississippi; and, in the prosecution of this business, some of them have been seduced under circumstances calculated to create disquietude and disagreeable feelings. But let the President remove all the difficulty arising from these unjust measures, and afford us that necessary protection which is solemnly guarantied to us by treaties, and then the exercise of that privilege which is so essential to the enjoyment of freemen, would place us at liberty to reflect, speak, and act, freely, on the subject of our nationa interest and welfare.

In conclusion, we would respectfully call your attention to the frequent complaints which have been made to the department against the numerous intrusions on our lands bordering on the boundaries of the several adjoining States, and to urge the removal of the intruders.

Very respectfully,

Your friends and obedient servants,

RICHARD TAYLOR, *President of Committee.*

Joseph Vaux,
Richard Fielding,
David Vaux,
James Daniel,
John Timson,
Thomas Foreman,
William Boling,
Alexander M'Daniel, his × mark,
George Still, his × mark,
Fox Baldridge, his × mark,
Hair Conrad, his × mark,
Samuel Gunter, his × mark,
John Ridge,
Going Snake, *Speaker of the Committee*, his × mark,
Sleeping Rabbit, his × mark,
Chincumkah, his × mark,
Young Glass, his × mark,
Archibald Campbell, his × mark,
The Buck, his × mark,
John Foster,
Major Ridge, his × mark, } *Exec. Council.*
George M. Waters, }

White Path, his × mark,
Te-sa-tes Kee, his × mark,
John R. Daniel,
Ed. Duncan,
Ruquah, his × mark,
John Watts, his × mark,
James Speaks, his × mark,
Chuvalosku, his × mark,
Hanging Charles, his × mark,
John Wayne, his × mark,
Sweet Water, his × mark,
Sit-u-akee, his × mark,
Peter, his × mark,
Bean Stick, his × mark,
Soft-shell Turtle, his × mark,
Walking Stick, his × mark,
William Roques, *Clerk of Committee*,
A. M'Coy,
N. Connell,
John Ross,
George Lowry.

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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 8, 1832.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: It is a source of much gratification to be able to lay before you an exposition of the transactions of this Department the past year, evincing great prosperity.

New evidences have been furnished of the importance of our Navy in sustaining the American character abroad, and in extending and protecting some of our most valuable interests.

Besides the ordinary aid given to commerce by the presence of a respectable force on each of our foreign stations, the cruising grounds of some of our squadrons have been enlarged; convoy, and relief in distress, have been occasionally afforded; threatened aggressions have, in some cases, been deterred, and, in others, the commission of actual injuries has been seasonably investigated and stopped.

In the performance of these duties, frequently very delicate and difficult, our officers have, in general, displayed commendable prudence, and always their accustomed promptitude, zeal, and bravery.

Connected with the Mediterranean station, the only collision that has arisen between any part of our squadron and other powers, took place at Madeira between the Constellation and the blockading vessels of Donna Maria. The commander of the Constellation, under instructions to show entire impartiality towards the contending claimants to the throne of Portugal, and at the same time to respect, in all places, the actual government, found, on his arrival at that island, the force employed in its blockade apparently insufficient for the due investment of the place, and partial in its indulgences towards the flags of other nations. Under these impressions as to the facts, and under his general orders for the efficient protection of our commerce, he came to a conclusion, very fortunate for those interested in the trade to Madeira, that while such a state of things continued, he was justified in extending assistance to our merchantmen to enter the port of their destination with their perishable cargoes.

The addition to the Mediterranean squadron, of the frigates Constellation and United States, and the return of the Ontario, are the only material changes in it since my last annual report. The Delaware has been prepared for sea with a view to that station; but it was deemed expedient not to despatch her, unless some emergency occurred, until she could undergo a thorough examination in one of our dry docks. The Brandywine, Boston, and Concord, being expected home the present winter, their places will probably, in a few months, be supplied by the Delaware.

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The chastisement inflicted by the frigate Potomac on the piratical Malays in February last, is the sole occurrence of importance among our vessels that compose the squadron in the Pacific. The orders given to her commander required him to ascertain, by careful inquiries, that the information received here before his sailing, concerning the plunder and massacre committed on board the ship Friendship, was not exaggerated. He was further directed to satisfy himself that those outrages were not provoked by any misconduct on the part of the Americans; and that the offenders were, as represented and believed to be true, a race of a character so lawless and savage as not to come within the scope of regular diplomatic intercourse. He was also instructed, if practicable, first to demand and obtain indemnity for the injury committed, and the punishment of those most conspicuous in these barbarous atrocities. It has been gratifying to learn, by accounts from that quarter of the world, subsequent to the visit of the Potomac to Sumatra, that the result of that visit has been to silence all exultation and menaces of further violence from those sea-robbers; to draw from them acknowledgments of past errors, and promises of future forbearance from like offences, and to insure, as yet, a scrupulous fulfilment of those promises. But to guard against their perfidy, orders were given that the Potomac should be followed by a detachment from the Brazilian squadron, part of which detachment has since sailed; and has instructions to touch not only at Sumatra, but such places in India, China, and on the eastern coast of Africa, as may be conducive to the security and prosperity of our important commercial interests in those regions.

The stop put to the seizure of our vessels at the Falkland islands, in January last, was effected by a ship of the Brazilian squadron, under general instructions from this department, to take all proper measures for the effectual security of our commerce and fisheries. Special orders on that subject had been previously prepared and forwarded by this department; but they had not arrived at the time of the prompt and successful interference by the Lexington. Our commerce and fisheries have not been molested in that quarter since that occurrence. The Boxer, another vessel of the same squadron, after visiting Liberia in Africa, has, at a critical moment, extended our naval protection to the neighborhood of Para and Maranham. The schooner Enterprise, in the late disturbances at Montevideo, was also placed in a position of much delicacy, and succeeded in furnishing very opportune assistance, not only to our own merchants, but to the constituted authorities of the country. Nothing else of interest, connected with the Brazilian station, has occurred since my last annual report. But the unsettled condition of South America, and the security of our commerce in India, have led to an increase of our force on that station, by the addition of the Peacock, Boxer, and Enterprise.

The West India squadron has been employed in an active and useful manner; and particularly so while on the coast of Mexico. During the commotions in that country the past season, this squadron yielded very efficient protection to our own citizens, and was, on some occasions, fortunately enabled to proffer security to the residents from other nations. The recent seizure of the Montezuma, a vessel belonging to Santa Anna, was made by the Grampus without any special instructions from this department: but on the facts reported to her commander, the seizure was deemed by him both necessary and proper in the execution of his general orders to shield our flag, our citizens, and their property, from unlawful aggressions.

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A part of this squadron has recently been detached to visit the Western islands, the Cape de Verds, and, if necessary, the coast of Africa, in pursuit of a piratical vessel which, in September last, robbed the American merchant brig Mexican of a large amount of property near the Azores. This measure, aided by instructions to the commanders of vessels on their return from the Mediterranean, and to those now in the West Indies, as well as to our consuls at Madeira, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, to use all practicable vigilance in the detection and punishment of the authors of this wanton outrage, will, it is hoped, terminate successfully; and, in any event, will tend to prevent any other attempts of a like character, from the increased impracticability of escape with impunity. The only changes in the vessels of this squadron have been the withdrawal of the Fairfield, Vincennes, and Erie, for repairs, and the substitution of the St. Louis and Vandalia.

For reasons suggested in the last annual report, it has been my endeavor to keep one of our vessels in commission remaining constantly on some portion of our own coast. The schooner Experiment, after sundry trials of her qualities, which proved in a great degree satisfactory, and after a visit, during the past season, to most of our home stations, is still retained on our Atlantic sea-board, ready to be despatched to such quarter of the world as any new incident may show to be most expedient.

Of the three small vessels heretofore employed in the protection of our live oak, there seems now to be little doubt but one unfortunately foundered in a severe gale during the previous year. The other two, under a belief that their further employment would not be so beneficial as to justify the expenses they occasion, have been recalled. One ceased to be in commission in May last, and was ordered to be sold; and the same disposition will be made of the other on her arrival at Norfolk.

A list of all our vessels now in commission, with their stations and commanders, is annexed, (A). The vessels not in commission have all been recently examined by the Navy Board; and most of those in ordinary, as well as all on the stocks, have been found to be in a good state of preservation. For their condition in detail, reference may be had to the documents annexed, (M and N). The acts of Congress, relative to the rebuilding of the Macedonian, and the purchase of timber to rebuild, at some future period, the Java and Cyane, have both been executed as far as practicable. The rebuilding of the former has already been commenced, and contracts have been made for timber for the others.

The collection of live oak frames, and of other timber suitable for other parts of vessels, under the act for the gradual improvement of the Navy, is in progress as rapidly as the supply of live oak timber from private lands, and the erection of sheds at the different yards to preserve our materials of that character, render judicious.

On the subject of vessels, the department has nothing more, of much importance, to remark, except the repetition of its earnest desire, expressed in the last annual report, for an appropriation to build a few steam batteries. In addition to the considerations then urged in favor of early attention to this subject, may properly be suggested the circumstances, that much time will be required, not only to procure their peculiar equipments, but to introduce the system of discipline, somewhat novel, which may be necessary for their crews; to enable our officers to acquire the new and necessary science suitable for the supervision and management of steam batteries, and to train a distinct class of persons in the service to become their engineers. In

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is moreover ascertained, that these batteries can be so constructed as to prove highly useful during peace at the principal navy yards, in towing public vessels towards their destination, at the time of their departure and return, under all winds and tides, and in the frequent and indispensable transportation of men, stores, and provisions.

The property on hand at the several yards, consisting chiefly of timber, iron, copper, and arms, continues to increase in amount. The whole now exceeds in value the sum of five millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars, (B). Independent of what is provided for repairs of vessels, we have on hand the frames for four ships of the line, seven frigates, four sloops, and three steam batteries; nine hundred tons of iron, four hundred and fifty-eight tons of copper, ninety-three tons of lead; two thousand two hundred and thirty-two cannon and caronnades; three thousand five hundred and four muskets—about thrice as many pistols and cutlasses; two hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and eight round and double headed cannon balls, besides grape and cannister; thirty-five thousand six hundred pounds of powder; one hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity in nitre. For further particulars under this head, reference may be had to the annexed report, (C). Increased attention has been bestowed on the due arrangement and preservation of all these materials; and new securities for their proper use and the accountability for them, will probably be introduced into the revised naval regulations now preparing.

Without much previous attention to the extent and quality of these materials, it will never be in our power, in any future emergency, to develop suddenly, and employ efficiently, the great naval capacities of this country for annoyance of an enemy, and for protection to our commerce, as well as for maritime defence.

The act of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy will expire next March; and this occasion is seized to recommend the continuance of its appropriations for the purchase of these materials, as well as for other valuable purposes, at least six years longer. If these materials are gradually collected, and well preserved, in such quantities as to enable us, in addition to the force usually in commission, forthwith, in any crisis, to put our vessels that may be in ordinary and on the stocks, into a condition for active and efficient service, and to build and equip suitably such other vessels as our great commercial marine will assist us fully to man, we shall then exercise that true foresight and that sound and sagacious economy in respect to this branch of the public service, which all experience of our own and other nations recommends, and which the present flourishing state of our country justifies. Without any increase of the number of seamen actually serving in the navy during peace, every sailor on our two thousand miles of seaboard, on our noble rivers and vast lakes, can then be considered as in a course of training to man the numerous vessels of war, which our interests, our rights, and our honor, may at any future period require us to arm; and our countless steam vessels on the navigable waters connected with some of our frontiers, could then, in any emergency, be at once supplied with the proper munitions of war, and be so far equipped as floating batteries, that they would furnish new and powerful aid, not only in the rapid transportation of men and stores, but in repressing hostile depredations near our shores, and in repelling an invading foe.

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Though nominally, as to vessels in commission, only the fifth or sixth naval power in the world, and not expending over one-eighth of the annual amount paid by some nations to maintain a naval establishment, yet, if we look to the true elements of naval power, to our ships in ordinary and on the stocks, to our materials for building and equipment collected and collecting, to our large commercial marine, whether of merchant vessels or steamboats, to our flourishing fisheries, our extended sea coast and excellent harbors, to our large number of navigable rivers and inland seas, and, at the same time, to our position in regard to other nations, with few neighbors bordering on us by land, and an ocean rolling between us and most of the governments with whom we are likely to have collision, it must be manifest that our greatest exposure and danger are on the water, and that our means of attack and defence there, if duly husbanded and developed, will probably always prove equal to sustain us with credit in any hostilities into which the convulsions of the world may hereafter plunge our peaceful confederacy.

The buildings at the different yards, contemplated by the estimates of last year, have been commenced; and such sums as are wanted to complete them, and to begin others necessary for the accommodation of the officers, the construction and repairs of vessels, and for the safety of the public property, are included in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The appropriation, at the last session, for the survey of Narragansett Bay, received immediate attention. The survey has been completed, and the chart is now preparing. When finished, it will be submitted, for the purpose of being laid before Congress.

The liberal appropriations made at the last session in aid of the navy hospital fund, have been partly expended; and when the buildings are finished and furnished, they will conduce greatly to the health and comfort of their meritorious inmates, and reflect much credit on the humanity and benevolence of the country. Measures have been adopted to obtain, if practicable, the release of jurisdiction from the States over the several hospital sites, with a view to prevent the burden and annoyance of taxes, and the obstructions to due discipline in the establishments.

The navy hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds, since being placed exclusively under the charge of this department, have all received careful attention; and the present prosperous condition, especially of the two first, will be made the subject of a separate report, to be submitted to Congress in a few days. The payment of nine thousand dollars on the third of March, 1829, for the site of the navy hospital at Norfolk, having been made out of the appropriation for pay and subsistence, instead of the navy hospital fund, and on a deed of conveyance deemed exceptionable in its form, the special interposition of Congress to arrange the subject was held to be proper by my predecessor; and, on that account, the subject still remains unadjusted on the books of the Fourth Auditor.

The entire completion of the dry docks has been prevented by an accident to the coffer dam of one of them, the prevalence of the cholera in the neighborhood of the other, and the extraordinary severity of the weather during the last winter. But, it is believed, that the solidity and durability of the works, generally, will be increased by the delay; and that, during the ensuing season, we shall be enabled, with safety and great advantage, to use both the dry docks in the examination and repair of our public vessels. The report annexed will furnish the details on this subject, as well as the other proceedings under the act for the gradual improvement of the

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navy, (D). A civil engineer will be needed in the future superintendence of these docks; and he could otherwise be very useful in preparing plans and estimates for the erection of the various buildings and other public works at the different yards. Any increase in our expense by the services of such an officer will be avoided, as the estimates of this year omit two of the number of naval constructors, whose labors at this time are not required. It will be seen by the general estimates for the naval service the ensuing year, which are annexed, (E), that no other essential change is contemplated as to officers, except a small reduction in the number of captains and midshipmen, and a small increase in that of masters commandant. The number of lieutenants is only apparently lessened, as it had been during the year no larger than the present estimates contemplate; while the actual number of midshipmen has been the same as in the estimates of former years. The estimates extend this year to the purchase of suitable libraries for the officers in schooners, as well as in larger vessels; and include schoolmasters for all the sloops. Until Congress may think proper to make provision for educating the younger officers, other than the present course o instruction on board the largest vessels, and at two of the yards, with an occasional extension of it to another, earnest and additional efforts should, in my opinion, be made, to convert every vessel as large as a sloop into a school efficient as possible, in bestowing on the midshipmen that elementary science and literature, as well as that discipline, necessary to qualify them for the honorable discharge of the higher and more responsible duties of the service. If, in such a floating academy, confined to the deck of a ship of war, they may fail to acquire in so great perfection some of the appropriate graces of their rank, it is a consolation to reflect, that, by furnishing them with improved means, what they may acquire in theoretic information will be increased in quantity and excellence, will be sooner tested by experiment, and thus become more strongly incorporated with the memory and judgment; while much less will intervene to tempt them from that rigid discipline, and that ardent devotion to the ocean, its scenes, its dangers, and glories, which should be inseparable from their arduous and adventurous profession.

The estimates for improvements at the different yards, and for repairs of vessels, are somewhat smaller than those of the previous year. But while retrenching, wherever practicable, all unnecessary expenditure, it has been my constant endeavor to avoid weakening the efficiency of the whole naval establishment, either through an inconsiderate impression that it is, as in some older countries, already arrived at maturity, or overgrown and unwieldy; or that, from some other cause, it is not entitled to share in the gradual progress and improvements which the advancing spirit of the age, and the increasing power of a great and growing people, seem to require from all our useful public establishments.

As respects the pecuniary concerns of the navy, generally, it gives me sincere satisfaction to state, that, during the year, not a single dollar is known to the department to have been misappropriated, or lost by misconduct on the part of any of our agents or other officers.

By the changes made under the new arrangement for drawing bills of exchange abroad, either on England or this country, as most advantageous, and by the exercise of more care in our agents concerning the forms of business and the communication of seasonable advices, all our payments abroad have been effected without delay or sacrifices. No bills of exchange

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have been protested; the credit of our drafts has become good on every station, and on the two where most depressed heretofore, they have advanced considerably above par, (F).

By means of the seasonable appropriation at the last session of Congress, for the arrearages which had been some years accruing, and by extreme caution since in relation to charges on the enumerated contingent fund, we have as yet been enabled to pay promptly all the demands under that head. No transfer has been made to aid it, in any case, under the temporary act of the last session.

Should Congress place the enumerated contingent fund on the footing heretofore, and now recommended, and which new charges upon it in the present estimates render still more urgent, and which the experience of the last ten years, as shewn by repeated bills for arrearages, and by irregular transfers from other appropriations to aid it, proves to be indispensable to meet the usual demands upon it in the ordinary contingencies of the service, there is but little doubt that the present desirable state of our moneyed accounts will long continue.

There is now on hand unexpended, of previous naval appropriations, about a million and a half of dollars; but probably most of this sum will be requisite to adjust outstanding claims, and complete the specific objects for which some of the appropriations were made.

On one subject, connected with our pecuniary matters, and which has heretofore excited some sensibility both in and out of Congress, from other considerations as well as economy, it affords me gratification to add, that our public vessels have returned so seasonably during the year, that no expense whatever has been incurred in the transportation, from foreign countries, of seamen whose terms of service had been allowed to expire abroad.

In respect to the preservation of live oak, the department, as before suggested, has not deemed it proper to employ any longer the small vessels engaged in that service. In two of the seven districts, the general examinations having been completed, it has been considered not advisable to retain the agents in them at a large expenditure, merely for the preservation of the timber. It is expected that the examinations of three of the remaining districts will be finished during the present winter; and of the other two, in the course of the ensuing year. The general results from these examinations, and my opinion in detail on the plan most eligible to be pursued hereafter on this interesting subject, will soon be presented to Congress in a special report, prepared in conformity to a request contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives passed at the last session.

Our seamen have, in general, evinced a strong and increasing attachment to the service. Great care has, with success, been taken to prevent their times of enlistment from expiring abroad. No occasion has arisen to open the rendezvous at home, for some months. Whenever opened during the year, an ample supply of men has been readily obtained. The habits of our seamen are improving in respect to temperance. In most of our ships they have generally enjoyed excellent health, and the visitations among them of that alarming scourge, the Asiatic cholera, have been neither frequent nor severe. Corporal punishment has become less common and less necessary. The present ration of provision issued for their sustenance, cannot lawfully be changed by the department alone, but could be altered by Congress so as to increase its variety, its nutriment, and healthful qualities. The ingredients recommended in a special report from this department, at the last ses-

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sion, would be no more expensive than those now composing the ration, and much more acceptable to most seamen.

Efforts have been made to apportion an equal share of the emoluments and hardships of the service to all officers of similar rank and date. Opportunities to test the fitness of all in subordinate stations, have been, and will continue to be, furnished, as fast as the wants of the naval establishment may permit. It is essential to its prosperity, that those officers found entirely unfit for duty, should be placed on half pay, or retire altogether from the service, as their unfitness may have arisen either from wounds and infirmities which happened in the discharge of duty, or from censurable causes.

Strict discipline among the officers has generally been attempted, tempered, it is hoped, with all reasonable indulgences. Such discipline has been found not only more beneficial to the officers themselves, and the high reputation of the service, but a most efficient instrument in the control and reformation of the seamen, who seldom complain of a system of government extended with firmness and impartiality to their superiors.

The annexed order (G) has been issued during the year, with a view to furnish increased incentives to vigilance in discipline on board our vessels in commission, and as an additional means of obtaining more accurate information on the peculiar merits of officers in command, whose modesty will generally allow only the report of their good works, through the inspection of others to recommend them.

No appropriation was made the last session of Congress for the suppression of the slave trade; but the department has been able to meet all the demands growing out of that subject, by the balances on hand from former years, as may be seen in the annexed statement, (H). In consequence of a supposed piracy on the coast of Africa, the Boxer visited Liberia in April last. The report of her commander is annexed, (I). As Congress did not, at their last session, make any provision in regard to the public property there, the department has deemed it expedient to sell such of it as was perishable and decaying, and to direct a careful examination, by our agent resident in that country, and an expression of his opinion, as to the future disposition of the residue. It may be proper to have, this year, at least a moiety of the last appropriation of ten thousand dollars made, so as to enable the Government to meet any contingent calls which may happen in the further suppression of this inhuman trade.

The rules and regulations for the administration of the civil branch of this department, mentioned in the last annual report, have been collected, arranged, and printed. From their subsequent distribution among the naval and civil officers connected with the service, all the benefit anticipated to the relief of the department and the officers, from much unnecessary correspondence and many unpleasant decisions, have been fully realized. The code of regulations for the naval branch, is undergoing revision and enlargement, under a resolution passed by Congress at its last session, and will be submitted for approbation when completed, (K).

A list of the deaths, dismissions, and resignations, the past year, is annexed, (L).

The condition of the marine corps, as to its organization and size, as well as the allowances to its officers, and the ruinous state of some of its barracks, have heretofore attracted the attention of this department and of Congress. But, except the small appropriation to rebuild the barracks at Philadelphia, and which is now in a course of expenditure, legislation has not been com-

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pleted, though very desirable, on these subjects so interesting to the corps, and so intimately connected, in my opinion, with its future services and usefulness.

To avoid unnecessary repetition, and what might perhaps be deemed indecorous importunity, several other subjects intimately connected with the welfare of our naval establishment, are left to the decision of the proper authorities, on the suggestions and considerations heretofore submitted by this department. Full confidence is cherished that they will receive all that attention which the acknowledged importance of many of them deserves, and that nothing exists in the present state of the establishment, or of the country, which should prevent the continuance of all that liberality towards the navy, which it has so often experienced, as well as merited, both from the Government and the public.

Yours, respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY.

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REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

November 30th, 1832.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The following report of the transactions of this department, with its progress and prospects, is respectfully submitted.

Experience has demonstrated the fact, that such improvements as facilitate intercourse by travelling, and at the same time increase the expedition and frequency of mails on the great leading routes, while they strengthen the bands of friendship, and promote both the moral and pecuniary interests of the country, bring an increase of revenue to the department more than equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occasion. But the expense for transportation must be incurred before the revenue can be realized. I have therefore, within the year ending the first of July last, given an increase to the transportation and celerity of the mails, far beyond that of any former year. Anticipating the law of the last session of Congress for the establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before established in one year, it was deemed expedient, preparatory to meeting their expense, to make great improvements on such routes, and to confine them principally to such routes as would tend, in a still greater degree, to enhance the revenues of the department, and in time to render that increase available to the expenses of the new routes which might be established. The progress of mail transportation is as follows:

The annual transportation of the mail was,

On the 1st July, 1829,	-	13,700,000 miles.
" 1st July, 1830,	-	14,500,000 "
" 1st July, 1831,	-	15,468,692 "
" 1st July, 1832,	-	23,625,021 "

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail was,

From July 1, 1829, to July 1, 1830,	-	800,000 miles.
" July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831,	-	968,692 "
" July 1, 1831, to July 1, 1832,	-	8,156,329 "

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The length of post roads in the United States was, on the first July last, exclusive of those established by the law of the last session of Congress, 104,467 miles, viz.

	Miles.		Miles.
In Maine	3,170	In North Carolina	6,465
New Hampshire	2,270	South Carolina	3,948
Vermont	2,337	Georgia	4,171
Massachusetts	4,657	Florida	731
Rhode Island	448	Louisiana	1,076
Connecticut	2,500	Mississippi	2,074
New York	12,306	Alabama	3,430
New Jersey	1,883	Tennessee	5,478
Pennsylvania	9,783	Arkansas	1,939
Delaware	424	Missouri	1,522
Maryland	1,953	Illinois	3,276
Michigan	940	Indiana	4,445
Ohio	8,060		
Kentucky	5,629	Making together, as above,	104,467
Virginia	9,542		

Over these roads, the annual transportation of the mail was, on the 1st of July, 1832:

	In stages.	In steamboats.	On horseback & in sulkies.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
In Maine	527,017	3,328	211,068	741,413
New Hampshire	524,352	–	96,774	621,126
Vermont	596,538	–	82,160	678,698
Massachusetts	1,387,780	23,712	137,953	1,549,445
Rhode Island	108,212	–	13,572	121,784
Connecticut	507,075	–	154,416	661,491
New York	2,889,124	96,735	681,495	3,667,354
New Jersey	494,482	–	96,368	590,850
Pennsylvania	2,351,184	–	600,891	2,952,075
Delaware	92,674	–	11,024	103,698
Maryland	579,448	58,380	151,588	789,416
Michigan	108,136	–	43,912	152,048
Ohio	1,181,909	47,150	510,926	1,739,985
Kentucky	575,604	45,000	510,496	1,131,100
Virginia	1,136,250	88,600	706,782	1,931,532
North Carolina	786,775	15,288	386,308	1,188,371
South Carolina	613,882	–	246,064	859,946
Georgia	282,598	–	374,236	656,834
Florida	14,560	–	48,808	63,368
Louisiana	48,516	3,848	121,212	173,576
Mississippi	78,002	–	211,496	289,498
Alabama	412,090	96,360	255,580	764,030
Tennessee	440,445	–	365,144	805,589
Arkansas	–	–	193,076	193,076

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MAIL TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

	In stages.	In steamboats.	On horseback & in sulkies.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
In Missouri - -	79,508	–	116,792	196,300
Illinois - -	210,314	–	183,170	393,484
Indiana - -	196,268	21,000	391,666	608,934
Total -	16,222,743	499,301	6,902,977	23,625,021

The increase of transportation within the year ending July 1, 1832, has been,

In stages and steamboats, - -	5,993,696 miles.
On horseback and in sulkies, - -	2,162,633 "
Making together, as above, - - -	8,156,329 "

Equal to more than half of the whole annual transportation in the United States, in 1829.

Among the improvements made in the transportation of the mail, from July 1, 1831, to June 30, 1832, are the following:

The mail between the Atlantic States and New Orleans, till November last, was transported but three times a week. New Orleans being the mart for all the western States, and the principal medium of mercantile intercourse between them and the commercial cities on the sea-board, the increase of mail facilities on the great mail route to New Orleans was a subject of deep interest both to the agricultural and commercial communities of more than half the Union. The whole of this line was, therefore, from December last, improved into a daily line of four-horse coaches and steamboats, for the distance of 637 miles, between Macon, Georgia, (where the daily line formerly ended,) and the city of New Orleans; and, with such increased expedition, that the mail is now transported from New Orleans to Washington city in eleven days and fourteen hours; to Baltimore in eleven days and twenty-one hours; to Philadelphia, during the steamboat navigation, in twelve days and nine hours; and to New York in thirteen days.

The mails which were formerly transported but three times a week between Augusta, Georgia, and Savannah, 119 miles, and from Augusta to Charleston, South Carolina, 144 miles, have both been improved into daily routes, in four-horse post coaches, extending the same advantages to those cities which were enjoyed by others in their intercourse with New Orleans, and with the flourishing mercantile towns through the centre of Georgia.

The routes from Columbia and from Camden, South Carolina, to Charleston, have been increased from tri-weekly to daily lines of post coaches.

A line of mail stages has been established from the mouth of St. John's river, to St. Augustine, by means of which, the communication by stages

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is extended from the northern States along the borders of the ocean, to St. Augustine. This is the first stage route established in East Florida.

The route from Norfolk, Virginia, by Edenton, North Carolina, Newbern, Wilmington, and Smithville, to Georgetown, South Carolina, has been improved into a tri-weekly line of four-horse post coaches, connecting with the steamboat mail between Baltimore and Norfolk, and such expedition given to the whole, that the mail on that line is carried to Charleston, South Carolina, in steamboats and post coaches, from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 300 miles, in twenty-eight hours; to Edenton, 378 miles, in forty-two hours; to Newbern, 470 miles, in fifty-eight hours; to Wilmington, 568 miles, in eighty hours; and to Charleston, 766 miles, in five days and two hours.

The route from Salem, North Carolina, to Shown's cross roads, Tennessee, and thence to Knoxville, 252 miles, has been increased from once to twice a week, in post coaches, perfecting a line of coaches from Norfolk, Virginia, and from Raleigh and Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee.

The route from Bean's station, Te., to Lexington and Frankfort, Ky., has been improved from a semi to a tri-weekly line of post coaches; and a line of post coaches has been established from Salem, N. C., to Wythe c. h., Va. These two improvements, together, perfect a tri-weekly line of post coaches from the southern part of Virginia, and from the Carolinas, to the seat of government in Kentucky, and into all the northwestern States.

The routes from Fredericksburg and from Richmond, Va., by Charlottesville and Louisburgh to Guyandotte, have been improved from a tri-weekly to a daily line of post coaches, and, in connexion with it, a daily line of steamboat mails has been established from Guyandotte, in Va., by Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, in Kentucky. A tri-weekly line of post coaches has also been established from Guyandotte, Va., by Catlettsburgh, Ky., and Mountsterling, to Lexington.

The route between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Te., has been improved from a tri-weekly to a daily line of four-horse post coaches, and so expedited as to run through, 174 miles, in less than two days; and the tri-weekly route between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Georgetown, Ky., has in like manner been changed into a daily route. These two improvements perfect the daily mail communication in post coaches between the seats of government in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, by way of the commercial towns of Cincinnati and Louisville.

A line of post coaches, three times a week, has been established between Columbia, Te., and Huntsville, Ala., which completes the intercourse in coaches from the seat of government in Alabama, to Nashville, Te., and to the States north of Tennessee.

Tri-weekly mail coaches have been established from Frankfort, Ky., and from Cincinnati and Columbus, in Ohio, to Indianapolis, the seat of government, in Indiana.

The route from Lower Sandusky, in Ohio, to Detroit, in Michigan, 102 miles, has been increased from three times a week to a daily line of four-horse post coaches, and so expedited as to run through in a little more than one day.

The whole line from Washington city and from Baltimore, via Wheeling, Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and to Maysville, Frankfort, and Louisville, Ky., has been so expedited as to run from Washington and from Baltimore to Wheeling in two days; and to Frankfort in five days; making the time

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to Cincinnati and to Frankfort two days less than was ever occupied before. The mail may now be transported, during the summer arrangement, from Washington city and from Baltimore to Wheeling, 270 miles, in two days; to Cincinnati, 520 miles, in four days; to Louisville, Ky., in five days; and to Nashville, Te., in seven days. From Philadelphia to the same places, but twelve hours more are occupied. The winter arrangement will require two days more for the whole distance.

The mails between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have been so expedited as to run through in fifty-six hours. The mail is now transported from Washington city and from Baltimore, via Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleaveland and Lower Sandusky, Ohio, to Detroit, in Michigan, by daily lines of four-horse post choaches, in six days and fourteen hours, and from Philadelphia in seven days; being three days less than the time formerly occupied.

A line of four-horse post coaches has been established from Detroit, to run three times a week across the Territory of Michigan, 195 miles, to the town of Niles, on the river St. Joseph, and to run through in less than three days.

The whole route has been improved into a daily line of post coaches from Washington city and Baltimore, by York, Pa , Harrisburgh, Northumberland, Williamsport, and Bath, N. Y., to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and so expedited as to run through in five days.

Many other improvements have been made, and in other sections of the country, of considerable magnitude; especially in expediting and perfecting the mail intercourse between the United States and the British provinces upon our borders.

These improvements, which have considerably enhanced the expenses of the department, have already produced an increase of revenue that begins to be sensibly felt; and promise, within a short time, more than a remuneration for all their cost. Though improvements always incur an expense before the revenues which they yield can be realized, yet with all the increase of mail facilities during the year ending the 30th of June, 1832, the revenues of the department have, within a very inconsiderable sum, equalled its expenses.

The revenue of the department, comprising the whole amount of postages accruing within the year commencing July 1, 1831, and ending June 30, 1832, amounts to - - - - - - $2,258,570 17

The expenditures of the department within the same period, were,

For compensation to postmasters -	$ 715,481 68	
For transportation of the mail - -	1,482,507 22	
For incidental expenses - -	68,111 45	
		2,266,100 35
Making an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue for the year, of - -	7,530 18	
Within the same period there was paid into the Treasury of the United States, by irregular deposites, the sum of - -	71 31	
Making, together, a reduction of the funds of the department of - - -	7,601 49	

The surplus fund available to the department on the 1st of July, 1831, assuming that the whole amount of postage

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accruing from July 1, 1828, had been collected, was estimated to be - - - - - - - 210,412 89
From which deduct the above sum of - - - 7,601 49

And the surplus available fund was, on the 1st July, 1832 - 202,811 40

The revenue of the department was,

For the year ending June 30, 1829	$1,707,418	42
June 30, 1830	1,850,583	10
June 30, 1831	1,997,811	54
June 30, 1832	2,258,570	17

The increase of postage over that of the preceding year was,

For the year ending June 30, 1829	$108,540	47
June 30, 1830	145,164	68
June 30, 1831	147,228	44
June 30, 1832	260,758	63

Being a greater increase for the year ending June 30, 1832, by $113,530 19, than accrued during any preceding year.

This may be attributed, principally, to the improvements in mail facilities; and the increase for the current year may be safely estimated at a still greater amount. The contracts for the eastern section of the United States, comprising New York and the New England States, all expire on the 31st of December next, and have just been renewed, together with new contracts for transporting the mails on the routes established by law of the last session of Congress.

The annual amount paid for transporting the mail in that section, under the old contracts, is - - - - $328,945 92
The annual amount which will be required under the new contracts in that section, including all the old routes, with many important improvements; also, for 142 new mail routes established in that section by the law of last session, is - 421,156 19

Making an increase of expenditure in that section of - 92,210 27
The contracts have also been made for the new routes established by the law of last session in the other sections, amounting to 13,111 miles of new post roads, on 298 new routes, for the annual sum of - - - - 71,945 75

Requiring together an annual increase of expenditure of - 164,156 02

These contracts will go into operation on the 1st of January next; and within the year which will terminate on the 30th June, 1833, one half of the above increase will be incurred, amounting to - - - - - - $82,078 01

At a reasonable estimate of the progressive increase of revenue from postage, there will be more than a sufficiency to meet this sum.

The increase of postages for the year ending the 30th June, 1832, was, as above stated, $260,758 63 above those of the preceding year; but, in an increase of postages, there is a corresponding increase of commissions for compensation to postmasters.

After deducting these commissions, the remainder, constituting the *nett* proceeds of postages, is applicable to the payments for transportation of the mails, and for the incidental expenses of the department. The *nett* pro-

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ceeds of postages for the year ending June 30, 1832, exceeded those of the preceding year $180,305 43. If the ratio of increase in the *nett* proceeds of postages for the year which will end on the 30th June, 1833, shall only equal that of the year ending June 30, 1832, it will amount to the sum of $196,823 06 above that of the last year, which will exceed the additional amount required for transportation by more than a hundred thousand dollars, provided no farther improvements shall be made, without estimating any thing for postages that may arise on the new routes. But a greater ratio of increase of the *nett* amount of revenue may be fairly calculated upon from the very extensive improvements which have been made; and the accounts of postmasters for the quarter ending on the 1st of October last, so far as they have been examined, exhibit an increase of *nett* proceeds of postages at the rate of $260,000 a year above those of the year ending on the 30th of June, 1832.

There were in the United States on the 1st of July, 1831, 8,686 post offices. The number on the 30th June, 1832, was increased to 9,205. The constant supervision of that number of postmasters, correcting abuses, enforcing the strict observance of the laws and instructions, and, above all, requiring of each to account faithfully and promptly for all the postages received, are essentially necessary to all the other operations of the department; and while the present system is strictly adhered to in the order of the transactions of the department, it is confidently believed that its operations will be attended with harmony and success.

I have the honor to be,
With high regard,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

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DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT,

AT THE OPENING OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

ACCOMPANYING

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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No. 1.

REPORT FROM THE MAJOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, November, 1832.

SIR: I present, herewith, in conformity with your instructions of the 2d of August, the following returns of the army, and statements connected with the military service for the present year.

1st. A statement showing the organization of the army, marked A.

2d. A return of the actual state of the army, marked B.

3d. A return exhibiting the strength of the eastern department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C.

4th. A return exhibiting the strength of the western department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D.

5th. A statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of January, to the 30th of September, 1832, marked E.

6th. An estimate of the funds required for the recruiting service for the year 1833, marked F.

7th. An estimate of the contingent expenses of the Head Quarters of the army, including those of the office of the Adjutant General, for the year 1833, marked G.

In the month of March last, intelligence was received that the Menomonies, exasperated by a wanton and unprovoked attack and murder committed by the Sacs and Foxes on an unarmed party of their tribe, near the Prairie du Chien, in the month of August previous, meditated a descent on those tribes, with the intention of taking revenge for that outrage. Apprehending that this movement would lead to a general war among the Indians on the northwestern frontiers, General Atkinson was directed to proceed to Rock Island, with the effectual force at Jefferson barracks, and demand of the Sacs and Foxes the surrender of the persons concerned in the murder of the Menomonies; at the same time, to station troops, to be drawn from the posts on the Upper Mississippi, and from Fort Winnebago, at points on the Mississippi from which they might intercept the Menomonies in their contemplated descent, turn them back, and inform them that the Government had determined to see that justice should be done. While these measures were in progress, a large party of Sacs and Foxes under Black Hawk, among whom were those concerned in the attack and murder of the Menomonies, crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks, and, uniting with the Prophet's band of Winnebagoes, in all about 800 or 1000 strong, took a position on Rock river, and assumed an attitude of defiance. Under these circumstances, it was not in the power of the friendly Sac and Fox Indians to surrender the murderers as demanded, although they had expressed a willingness so to do. Thus situated, General Atkinson did not conceive that the force under his command was sufficient to justify him in attacking the hostile party, lest an unsuccessful attempt should add to their numbers the waivering and disaffected, and especially as they had not, as yet, committed

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any act of hostility, although they evinced a desire to make war upon the whites.

The people settled on the frontiers of Illinois, alarmed at the appearance of so large a band of Indians in their immediate vicinity, with indications of no friendly feelings, fled from their farms into the interior of the State. The Governor of the State ordered out, in haste, and for no definite period, a brigade of militia, to assemble on Rock river. These troops, after a march across the country, to Ottowa, in quest of the Indians, became anxious for their discharge; which the Governor granted, retaining of those who were discharged, and volunteered for a further term of twenty days, enough to form six companies. In the mean time, however, instructions were sent to General Atkinson, authorizing him to call on the Governor of Illinois for such a militia force as would, with the regular troops under his command, enable him to act efficiently. Accordingly, three thousand mounted volunteers were ordered into the field by the Governor, on the requisition of General Atkinson, and assembled at Fort Deposit, near Ottawa, about the 18th of June, where they were organized. Towards the latter part of that month, the campaign was opened with these troops, and about four hundred regulars, then at Dixon's ferry, on the Rock river. Black Hawk, finding himself unable to cope with so large a force, retired into the swamps and fastnesses, sending out, at the same time, parties of active warriors to pick up stragglers, and to attack defenceless settlements. In this manner, he annoyed the people residing in that part of Michigan called the Mining District, and murdered a number of our citizens, men, women, and children. The people, in different directions in the exposed country, fortified themselves, and, by occasional sallies, inflicted punishment on these ruthless savages With a view to cover the exposed settlements in the counties of Joe Davises, in Illinois, and Ioway, in Michigan, and to intercept the Indians, should they attempt to cross in that direction, General Atkinson detached one brigade into that country; and, with the remaining force under his command, consisting of four hundred and fifty regulars, and about two thousand mounted volunteers, moved in the direction of the Four Lakes, in pursuit of the main body of the Indians, which was then understood to be encamped in a strong position in the swamps, about ten miles above Lake Goosh-we-hawn. General Atkinson halted his army on White Water creek for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position of the Indians. After being frustrated in his attempts to discover them, he was obliged to disperse his mounted volunteers on account of the low state of the supplies intended for their subsistence. One portion, under General Henry, was sent to Hamilton's, a distance of forty-five miles; and another, under General Dodge, to Fort Winnebago, a distance of thirty-five miles—two points where provisions were expected to be in deposite. Having received the supply of provisions, Generals Henry and Dodge returned to the swamp, on the west side of Rock river, with a view of obtaining some information concerning the enemy. At the same time, General Atkinson, with the regular troops, and General Alexander's brigade of mounted volunteers, moved up on the east side of the swamp, with the same intention. Black Hawk, finding himself likely to be pressed on all sides, and being no longer able to supply himself with the means of subsistence, broke up his camp, and marched towards the Mississippi. The volunteers under Generals Dodge and Henry, discovering the enemy's trail, pursued it, and came up with him on the 21st of July, on the left bank of the Ouisconsin, about

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twenty miles below Fort Winnebago, where an engagement ensued, which lasted until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, during which the Indians found means to convey, across the Ouisconsin, their non-combitants and baggage. The volunteers having marched forty miles on the day of the action, exposed to the rain for more than six hours, and their arms being wet and out of order, were not in a condition to continue the pursuit that night. The next morning they found that the Indians had crossed the river in bark canoes, which they had, on the emergency of the occasion, prepared. The loss on the part of the volunteers was one killed and seven wounded; that of the Indians, it was found afterwards, amounted to sixty-eight killed, together with a large number wounded.

The moment General Atkinson was informed that the volunteers were on the trail of the enemy, he marched in pursuit, and arrived at the Blue Mounds, near the Ouisconsin, where he was joined, on the evening of the 23d of July, by the volunteers under Generals Dodge and Henry, who had retired to that place for a supply of provisions. The army being refreshed and provisioned, a select body, consisting of four hundred regulars under Colonel Taylor, of the first regiment of infantry, and detachments of Generals Henry, Dodge, Posey, and Alexander's mounted volunteers, amounting in all to thirteen hundred men, crossed the Ouisconsin on the 27th and 28th of July, under General Atkinson, took up the trail of the enemy, and pursued it by forced marches, through a broken and difficult country, until the morning of the 2d of August, when they came up with the main body, on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ioway; which they attacked, defeated, and dispersed, with a loss, on the part of the Indians, of upwards of one hundred and fifty men killed. Many were slain in attempting to cross the river; others escaped in that direction, while the remainder, among whom was Black Hawk, fled into the interior of the Winnebago country. Our loss in this engagement was comparatively small, being only five regulars killed and four wounded: of the volunteers, two officers and thirteen privates wounded.

On information being received by General Atkinson that the Indians had quitted the swamps in the neighborhood of the Four Lakes, and marched towards the Mississippi, he despatched instructions to the commanding officer of Prairie du Chien, to take measures to intercept them, should they attempt to descend the Ouisconsin, or cross the Mississippi. In consequence of these instructions, a guard and an armed flat were stationed on the Ouisconsin, about twenty-five miles from its junction with the Mississippi; by which means a number of those who escaped from the engagement on the Ouisconsin were killed or captured. A steamboat in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, armed with a field piece, and manned with about twenty men, was despatched up the Mississippi, to watch the motions of the Indians, and, on the 1st of August, discovered a large body of them on the left bank, making preparations to cross that river. The Indians at first attempted to deceive our party by declaring themselves to be Winnebagoes, and displaying white flags, at the same time inviting them to land. But the officer in command being aware of their intentions, fired upon them, and killed twenty-five of their number. The fire was smartly returned by the Indians, but without effect. This circumstance fortunately checked the Indians in their attempt to cross the river, and led to the action of the 2d of August.

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The enemy being thus cut up and dispersed, General Atkinson conceived it unnecessary to pursue him further. He, therefore, fell down with his force to Prairie du Chien; from which place were despatched, on both sides of the Mississippi, parties of friendly Indians, to follow the fugitives and bring them in; and it is believed that not an individual composing the band of Black Hawk, has escaped being either killed or captured.

From the information which had been received at the seat of Government, of the state of things on the frontier, and with the desire of putting a speedy termination to the war, without calling for any additional militia force, orders were given, on the 16th of June, for all the force that could be spared from the seaboard, the lakes, and the Lower Mississippi, to repair at once to the scene of action, and Major General Scott was directed to assume the general conduct of the war. Under this order, nine companies of artillery, equipped as infantry, drawn from Forts Monroe and McHenry, and from the harbor of New York, with a detachment of two hundred and eight recruits from the last mentioned place, and nine companies of infantry from the posts on the lakes, amounting, in all, to upwards of one thousand men, took up their march for Chicago, near the head of Lake Michigan, the point of rendezvous. Besides this force, two companies of infantry from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, proceeded, by the way of the Mississippi, to the head quarters of General Atkinson.

From the promptness with which this movement was begun, and the rapidity with which it was conducted, reasonable hopes were entertained that the campaign would be of but short duration, and the hostile Indians completely subdued. Unfortunately, however, the cholera was just at this time making its way into the United States from Canada, and infected our troops while on board the steamboats, in their passage up the lakes; and such was the rapidity with which this disease spread among them, that, in a few days, the whole of the force sent by the lakes was rendered incapable of taking the field. Some were landed at Fort Gratiot, others were stopped at Detroit, while the principal part reached Chicago in a most deplorable condition. Of the six companies of artillery which left Fort Monroe, five companies arrived at Chicago, a distance of eighteen hundred miles, in the short space of eighteen days—a rapidity which is believed to be unprecedented in military movements. The loss by cholera in that detachment alone, was equal to one out of every three men. General Scott reached Chicago with the first detachment on the 10th of July, where he learned that General Atkinson, with his army, was at Lake Goosh-we-hawn, about eighty miles distant. Here the General found himself in a most perplexing predicament: only a a part of his troops had arrived, and they dreadfully afflicted with the cholera. The remainder, which he daily expected, without knowing the cause of their delay, did not appear. He made General Atkinson acquainted with his arrival and orders, but dared not approach him with troops infected with a disorder that might, by being communicated to the army in the field, render the force of General Atkinson, like his own, unfit to prosecute the war, and thereby defeat the very object for the accomplishment of which he had come. Under this painful anxiety, General Scott directed General Atkinson to continue his operations without reference to him, professing, at the same time, the greatest confidence in his ability to bring the war to a successful issue, if the means at his disposal would enable him to do so. General Scott, however, after waiting a reasonable time, and not finding it

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possible to bring his troops into the field, left Colonel Eustis in command of them, with orders to march in the direction of the enemy, as soon as it would be prudent to move, and proceeded himself to join General Atkinson. At Galena, he received intelligence of the decisive action of the 2d of August. He thence proceeded to Prairie du Chien, and, having made all the necessary arrangements for bringing the Indians who had commenced the war, within his power, he retired to Rock Island, to enter into negotiations with those of the Sac and Fox Indians who took no part in the war, and the other tribes interested in the settlement of a peace. The troops under Colonel Eustis, in the mean time, marched across the country to Rock river, and were useful in making the necessary arrangements to give effect to the meeting of the Indians. Impressed with the folly of opposing the Government, and convinced of the impropriety of the conduct of those who were the aggressors, the several tribes yielded to an accommodation, at once beneficial to themselves, and satisfactory, it is to be hoped, to the United States. Black Hawk and a number of chiefs, are held as hostages under the treaty; the rest of the prisoners were returned to their respective tribes.

The war being concluded, the volunteers were discharged, and the several detachments of regular troops were ordered to their respective quarters, except two companies of the 4th regiment of artillery, which remain to garrison Fort Gratiot, on Lake Huron.

The corps of mounted rangers, authorized by the act of Congress of the 15th June, 1832, has been raised, but not in time to partake of the campaign against the Indians. Three of the companies have been ordered to Fort Gibson, to range the southwestern frontier, where the Indians of the interior have been restless for some time, and disposed to quarrel with those who have migrated thither. One company has accompanied the caravan to Santa Fe, as an escort, and two companies, after ranging the frontiers of Michigan and Illinois, have orders to retire into quarters for the winter, where they will be in a position to act on those frontiers, if circumstances should require their being called out before the spring.

On the requisition of the Governor of North Carolina, two companies of the 2d regiment of artillery were ordered from the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, into the district of country occupied by the Cherokees, in the northwestern corner of that State, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, to drive out intruders on those lands, who had been attracted thither by the prospect of obtaining gold, and other unlawful purposes. These troops were replaced by others from Fort Monroe.

The army, according to its numerical force, is efficient, and capable of performing, on correct military principles, any duty required of it. The officers are respectable in their habits and acquirements. While, however, I present the army in this favorable light, I am compelled, by a sense of duty, to make it known to you, that the requisitions for officers, for the performance of various duties not connected with regimental affairs, are so numerous, that it is seldom as many as two officers are present for duty with each company. It may therefore be conceived how difficult it is to afford the necessary instruction to our soldiers, or to maintain that discipline in the army which is requisite, in order to render it efficient for active operations. The line of the army can supply officers for the general and regimental staff, and for the Military Academy and Ordnance Department, but it cannot bear the drafts made for assistants in the Engineer, Topographical, and Indian Departments,

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without impairing the efficiency of the several battalions of artillery and infantry. If the corps of engineers and topographical engineers were so augmented, by the authority of law, as to enable them to furnish officers for their appropriate duties, without assistance from the line, it is believed the public would be better served, and the interest of all parties promoted.

The several departments of the staff have had, in the late campaign, an opportunity of exercising their functions, under circumstances that were calculated to test their capabilities, and it is highly gratifying to be able to state that the most satisfactory evidences have been afforded of their efficiency.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General commanding the Army.

Honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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STATE-

ORGANIZATION of the Army

	Major General.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant General.	Inspector Generals.	Quartermaster General.	Quartermasters.	Com. Gen. of Subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon General.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Paymaster General.	Paymasters.	Comm'y Gen. of Purchases.	Military Storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.
General Staff	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	1	12	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Corps of Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	6
Topographical Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-
Ordnance Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	-
1st Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18
2d Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18
3d Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18
4th Regiment of Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	9	18
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	36	72
1st Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
2d Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
3d Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
4th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
5th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
6th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
7th Regiment of Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	10	10
Aggregate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	70	70
Battalion Mounted Rangers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	12	55	1	14	1	2	13	13	22	132	154

NOTE.—The law authorizes the appointment of fifty Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1832.

R. JONES,
Adj. General

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MENT A.

of the United States.

Second Lieutenants.	Third Lieutenants.	Sergeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal Musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for Ordnance.	Privates.	Total Commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	250	-	14	294	308
18	-	1	1	36	26	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
18	-	1	1	36	36	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
18	-	1	1	36	36	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
18	-	1	1	36	36	-	18	27	-	378	48	497	545
72	-	4	4	144	144	-	72	108	-	1,512	192	1,988	2,180
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
10	-	1	1	30	40	2	20	-	-	420	33	514	547
70	-	7	7	210	280	14	140	-	-	2,940	231	3,598	3,829
6	6	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	600	25	660	685
154	6	11	11	428	454	14	212	108	250	5,052	594	6,540	7,134

and twenty Assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the Army. The former

HEAD QUARTERS,
Washington, November 35, 1832.

ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General Commanding the Army.

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STATE-

GENERAL RETURN of the

	Major General.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutant General.	Inspector Generals.	Quartermaster General.	Quartermasters.	Commissary General of Subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon General.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Paymaster General.	Paymasters.	Commissary General of Purchases.	Military Storekeepers.
General Staff,	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Staff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	51	-	-	-	-
Pay Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-
Purchasing Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Corps of Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topographical Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordnance Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate of Artillery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
First Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fifth Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sixth Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seventh Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battalion of Mounted Rangers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recruits of unattached soldiers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Aggregate,	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	12	51	1	14	1	2

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MENT B.

Army of the United States, 1832.

PRESENT.																								
FOR DUTY.																		SICK.						
Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Third Lieutenants.	Brevet Second Lieutenants.	Serjeant Majors.	Quartermaster Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal Musicians.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	5	5	3	-	1	-	1	25	22	-	9	14	232	-	-	-	3	2	-	29
1	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	-	1	1	20	21	-	13	11	174	-	-	-	3	-	3	31
1	-	1	1	6	5	5	-	2	1	1	27	23	-	15	19	249	-	-	-	1	-	1	10
1	1	1	1	5	5	6	-	-	-	1	21	16	-	14	16	226	-	-	-	4	1	1	25
4	2	3	3	21	20	16	-	3	2	4	93	82	-	51	60	881	-	-	-	11	3	5	95
1	-	-	1	7	3	2	-	4	1	-	13	17	1	14	-	149	-	-	-	3	1	-	24
1	1	1	1	8	3	2	-	5	1	1	18	22	2	19	-	268	-	-	-	1	-	-	21
1	1	-	1	6	4	5	-	3	1	1	17	24	2	16	-	212	-	-	2	10	2	-	33
-	-	1	1	7	3	1	-	5	-	1	18	15	-	13	-	188	-	-	2	8	2	-	38
1	1	-	1	6	1	5	-	4	1	-	24	26	1	10	-	201	-	-	-	1	2	-	16
1	1	-	1	3	3	1	-	4	1	-	19	22	2	9	-	199	-	1	1	5	2	-	42
1	-	1	1	3	2	4	-	2	1	1	22	23	2	13	-	273	-	-	-	8	3	-	48
6	4	3	7	40	19	20	-	27	6	4	131	149	10	94	-	1,490	-	1	6	36	12	-	222
-	-	1	-	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	8	17	10	86	51	48	6	30	8	8	254	261	10	145	60	2,971	-	1	6	47	15	5	317

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	PRESENT.															
	On extra or daily duty.							In arrest or confinement.								
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates.
General Staff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Staff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corps of Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topographical Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordnance Department,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	-	9	-	3	20	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	18	387
2d Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	1	6	-	2	23	-	-	-	2	2	2	51	14	366
3d Regiment of Artillery,	-	1	1	1	-	1	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	23	379
4th Regiment of Artillery,	-	2	2	5	-	-	29	-	-	-	5	-	-	20	24	384
Aggregate of Artillery,	-	3	4	21	-	6	81	-	-	-	10	3	2	106	79	1,516
1st Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	3	10	1	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	21	312
2d Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	2	11	-	-	45	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	24	430
3d Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	4	14	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	27	457
4th Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	2	8	1	-	36	-	-	1	3	1	-	50	23	382
5th Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	2	3	-	-	35	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	21	328
6th Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	5	6	-	-	24	-	-	-	2	1	-	28	21	362
7th Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	1	5	-	-	67	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	16	488
Aggregate of Infantry,	-	-	19	57	2	-	348	-	-	1	9	4	-	185	153	2,759
Battalion of Mounted Rangers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	660
Recruits of unattach'd Soldiers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Aggregate,	-	3	23	78	2	6	429	-	-	1	19	7	2	291	257	4,935

NOTE.—The Major and one Captain of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, the Major of the 5th, and one Captain of the 7th Regiment of Infantry—being staff officers—are omitted in

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 30, 1832.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

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RETURN—Continued.

ABSENT.															Present and absent.	
Detached service.				On furlough, or with leave.				Without leave.				Commissioned Officers suspended.	Non-commissioned Officers, &c., in confinement.	Non-commissioned Officers sick.	Total.	Aggregate.
Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, &c. &c.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	79
-	2	23	3	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	10	408	464
1	4	24	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	372	422
1	2	19	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	454
-	-	19	22	-	2	2	11	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	420	468
2	8	85	45	-	4	32	13	-	-	-	3	1	10	12	1,599	1,808
-	3	10	33	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	356	394
-	2	8	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	5	443	486
-	4	4	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	463	505
-	3	11	15	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	399	439
1	2	10	26	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	360	398
-	4	9	8	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	375	416
-	2	12	16	1	5	7	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	507	549
2	20	64	106	5	9	32	13	-	-	1	6	-	11	8	2,903	3,187
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	685
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	215
4	28	149	151	5	13	64	26	-	-	1	9	1	21	20	5,443	6,102

the "Aggregate," of their respective Regiments, because they are reported and included in the "Aggregate" of the General Staff.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, November 30, 1832.

ALEX'R MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding the Army.

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STATE-

Analysis and Explanation of Officers of the Line of the Army, re-service, Novem-*

REGIMENTS.	Officers of the line employed on the General Staff.						Officers of the line employ-en on the General Recruiting Service.						Officers of the line employ'd in the Adj't Gen'l, Com'y Gen'l & War Dep't			Artillery officers employed on ordnance duty.					
	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Total.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenant.	2d Lieutenant.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Total.
1st Regiment of Artillery,	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
2d Regiment of Artillery,	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	6
3d Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	6
4th Regiment of Artillery,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Aggregate of Artillery,	1	2	6	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	13	4	-	19
1st Regiment of Infantry,	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Regiment of Infantry,	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th Regiment of Infantry,	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5th Regiment of Infantry,	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6th Regiment of Infantry,	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th Regiment of Infantry,	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate of Infantry,	1	5	8	2	-	16	1	6	6	3	-	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Aggregate, -	2	7	14	3	-	26	1	6	6	3	-	16	2	1	3	1	-	1	13	4	-	19

* This table exhibits the number of commissioned officers only who are considered on permanent detached service; and, therefore, does not include such as are absent on courts martial, regimental, recruiting service, or conducting recruits to ther stations, &c.

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MENT B—Continued.

ported on the face of the General Return "Absent," on detached ber 30, 1832.

Artillery and infantry officers employed on duty in the corps of engineers.					Artillery and infantry officers employed at the Military Academy.					Artillery and infantry officers employed on topographical duty.				Artillery and infantry officers employed in removing the emigrating Indians.				RECAPITULATION.				
Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenant.	Total.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Total.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Total.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Total.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Brevet 2d Lieutenants.	Aggregate.
-	3	2	-	5	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	6	1	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	6	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	8	3	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	8	-	15
-	1	1	-	2	-	1	4	2	7	1	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	8	3	18
-	4	3	-	7	-	4	10	4	18	3	11	3	17	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	31	30	7	73
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	3	-	8
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	4	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	1	2	1	8
-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	3	1	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	1	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	3	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	2	8	3	2	15
-	-	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	7	2	6	2	10	3	4	4	-	11	-	2	17	22	18	6	65
-	4	5	1	10	1	6	11	7	25	5	17	5	27	3	4	5	-	12	1	3	20	53	48	13	138

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

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STATE-

POSITION and distribution of the Troops of the Eastern Depart-

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.	Regiments.	No. of companies.
1 Fort Winnebago -	Portage, Fox, & Ouisconsin rivers - - -	Lt. col. Cutler -	5th inf.	
2 Fort Brady -	Sault St. Marie, M. T. -	Bt. maj. Fowle -	5th inf.	
3 Fort Mackinac -	Michilimackinac, M. T. -	Bt. maj. Thompson	2d inf.	
4 Fort Howard -	Green Bay, M. T. - -	Bt. brig. gen. Brooke	5th inf.	
5 Fort Dearborn -	Head of Lake Michigan, do	Maj. Whistler -	2d inf.	
6 Fort Gratiot -	Outlet of Lake Huron, M.T.	Bt. maj. Payne -	4th art.	
7 Fort Niagara -	New York - - -	Lt. col. Cummings -	2d inf.	
8 Hancock Barracks	Holton Plantation, Me. -	Bt. maj. Clarke -	2d inf.	
9 Fort Sullivan -	Eastport, Me. - -	Capt. Childs -	3d art.	
10 Fort Preble -	Portland, Me. - -	Capt. McClintock -	3d art.	
11 Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, N. H. - -	Capt. Ansart -	3d art.	
12 Fort Independence	Boston, Mass. - -	Bt. lt. col. Brooks -	3d art.	
13 Fort Wolcott -	Newport, Rhode Island -	Bt. maj. Lomax -	3d art.	
14 Fort Trumbull -	New London, Conn. -	Capt. Thruston -	3d art.	
15 Military Academy	West Point, N. Y. - -	Bt. lt. col. Thayer -	Detach.	
16 New York harbor	New York, N. Y. - -	Bt. lt. col. Crane -	4th art.	
17 Fort McHenry -	Baltimore, Md. - -	Bt. col. Walbach -	1st art.	1
18 Fort Severn -	Annapolis, Md. - -	Bt. maj. Erving -	4th art.	1
19 Fort Washington -	On the Potomac, Md. -	Bt. maj. Mason -	1st art.	1
20 Fort Monroe -	Old Point Comfort, Va. -	Bt. col. Eustis	1st art. 3d art. 4th art.	1 3 2
21 Belona Arsenal -	Near Richmond, Va. -	Capt. F. Whiting -	1st art.	1
22 Fort Johnson -	Near Smithville N. C. -	Bt. maj. Churchill -	1st art.	1
23 Beaufort - -	Beaufort, N. C. - -	Capt. Griswold -	1st art.	1
24 Charleston harbor	Charleston, S. C. - -	Bt. maj. Heileman	1st art. 2d art. 4th art.	3 1 1
25 Augusta Arsenal -	Augusta, Geo. - -	Bt. lt. col. Fanning	2d art.	1
26 Oglethorpe bar'ks	Savannah, Geo. - -	Bt. capt. Merchant -	2d art.	1
27 Fort Marion -	St. Augustine, Flo. -	Capt. Drane -	2d art.	1
28 Camp Armistead -	Near Tellico Plains, Tenn.	Capt. Belton -	2d art.	1
				52
Danville - -	Danville, Illinois -	Capts. Beekes and Browne -	Mounted Rangers	2
				54

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MENT C—Continued.

DETACHED SERVICE.					ON FURLOUGH, OR WITH LEAVE.										PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers, &c.	Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers, &c.	Commissioned officers suspended.	Non-commissioned officers, &c. in confinement.	Non-commissioned officers, &c. sick.	Total.	Aggregate.
-	1	4	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	139	154
-	-	3	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	80	89
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	106	115
-	1	3	4	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	1	-	141	157
-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	91	101
-	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	94	103
-	1	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	38	49
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	-	209	225
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	61	67
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	45	52
-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	52	59
-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	51	59
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	55	62
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	55	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
-	-	4	4	18	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	155	173
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	53	61
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	72
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	54	61
-	2	11	13	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	5	13	330	363
-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	31	38
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	46	53
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	35	42
1	1	15	17	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	-	3	2	263	294
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	42	49
-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	52	59
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	44	50
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	30	37
1	8	87	96	60	-	-	1	7	39	47	21	1	22	20	2,467	2,756
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	224
1	8	87	-	60	-	-	1	7	39	47	21	1	22	20	2,683	2,980

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, November 30, 1832.

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STATE-

	Posts.	Situation.	Commanding Officers.	Regiments.	Number of Companies.
1	Fort Snelling -	Upper Mississippi -	Lieutenant Vail -	1st reg. inf.	3
2	Fort Crawford -	Prairie du Chien, M.T.	Colonel Taylor -	1st reg. inf.	5
3	Fort Armstrong -	Rock Island, Ill. -	Bt. Major Beall -	1st reg. inf.	2
4	Fort Leavenworth	Right Bnak of the Miss. near the Little Platte -	Bt. Major Riley -	6th reg. inf.	4
5	Jefferson Barracks	Near St. Louis, Mo. -	Bt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson -	6th reg. inf	6
6	Fort Gibson -	Arkansas Territory -	Colonel Arbuckle -	7th reg. inf.	10
7	Fort Jesup -	Near Natchitoches, La.	Bt. Bg. Gen. Leavenworth	3d reg. inf.	6
8	Fort Towson -	On the Kiamichi, A. T.	Lieut. Col. Vose -	3d reg. inf.	4
9	Baton Rouge -	Baton Rouge, La -	Bt. Lieut. Col. Foster -	4th reg. inf.	3
10	New Orleans -	New Orleans, " -	Lieut. Col. Twiggs -	4th reg. inf.	2
11	Fort Wood -	Chef Menteur, " -	Bt. Major Zantzinger -	2d reg. Art.	1
12	Fort Pike -	Petite Coquille " -	Bt. Major Mountfort -	2d reg. Art.	1
13	Fort Jackson -	Near N. Orleans, " -	Captain Baden -	2d reg. Art.	1
14	Fort Mitchell -	Near Creek Agency, Al.	Bt. Major M'Intosh	4th reg. inf. 2d reg. Art.	3 1
15	Fort King -	Alachua, Fl. -	Captain Graham -	4th reg. inf.	1
16	Key West -	Key West, " -	Bt. Major Glassell	4th reg. inf.	1
					54
	Fort Gibson -	Arkansas Territory -	Capts. Boon, Bean, & Foul	Mt. Rangers	3
	Fort Leavenworth	Right Bank of the Missouri near the Little Platte.	Captain Duncan -	Mt. Rangers	1
					58

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, November 30, 1832.

R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

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MENT D—Continued

DETACHED SERVICE.					ON FURLOUGH, OR WITH LEAVE.							Commissioned Officers absent without leave.	Non-commissioned Officers, &c., in confinement.	Non-commissioned Officers, &c., sick.	PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, &c.	Field Officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, &c.				Total.	Aggregate.
-	2	4	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	130	142
-	-	7	7	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	174	194
-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	4	-	2	-	52	61
-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	2	150	167
-	1	8	9	3	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	-	-	-	226	253
-	2	12	14	16	1	-	-	5	7	13	3	-	-	-	507	552
1	3	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	-	-	267	296
-	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	196	213
-	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	129	143
-	1	4	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	62	72
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	31	38
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	42	48
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	48	54
~	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	141	159
.	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	49
.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	63
1	14	59	74	63	5	-	-	9	27	41	15	1	8	2	2,257	2,504
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	332
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	114
1	14	59	74	63	5	-	-	9	27	41	15	1	8	2	2,687	2,950

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 30, 1832.

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E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, Nov.* 1, 1832.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the Army, from the 1st *of January to the* 30*th of September,* 1832, *according to the latest returns.*

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,
Major S. W. Kearney, 3d Infantry, Sup't.

At Albany,	New York,	64	
Baltimore,	Maryland,	23	
Buffalo,	New York,	45	
Carlisle,	Pennsylvania,	9	
Concord,	Massachusetts,	13	
Hartford,	Connecticut,	18	
Harrisburg,	Pennsylvania,	19	
Lynchburg,	Virginia,	11	
New York,	New York,	280	
Providence,	Rhode Island,	53	
Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania,	101	
Portland,	Maine,	3	
Rochester,	New York,	89	
Utica,	New York,	13	
Winchester,	Virginia,	3	
			744

REGIMENTS.

In the 1st Artillery,	123	
2d Artillery,	50	
3d Artillery,	98	
4th Artillery,	100	
1st Infantry,	1	
2d Infantry,	43	
3d Infantry,	12	
4th Infantry,	114	
5th Infantry,	1	
6th Infantry,	110	
7th Infantry,	6	
		287
Detachment at West Point,		7
Band at West Point,		4
Detachment orderlies, Washington,		7
At the Artillery School of Practice,		23
At ordnance depots,		19
Total number enlisted,		1,462

Amount of recruiting funds advanced to officers, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1832,	$28,774 39
Amount of those funds accounted for, within the same period,	22,948 42
Balance of recruiting funds in the hands of officers, on the 30th of September last,	$5,825 97

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adj. General.*

To Major Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Army.

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COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE of the Expense of a Regiment of Light Dragoons of five hundred men, with the present authorized battalion of Mounted Rangers, for one year.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.				BATTALION OF MOUNTED RANGERS.			
No.	Grade.	Items.	Dols. cts.	No.	Grade.	Items.	Dols. cts.
1	Colonel -	Pay and emoluments, pr. year	2,048 00				
1	Lt. Col. -	Do -	1,699 00				
1	Major -	Do -	1,456 00	1	Major -	Pay and emoluments, per ann.	1,456 00
1	Adjutant	Extra pay and emoluments, per year -	120 00				
10	Captains -	Pay and emoluments, pr. yr.	12,550 00	6	Captains -	Do -	7,530 00
10	1st Lieuts.	Do -	10,150 00	6	1st Lieuts.	Do -	6,096 00
10	2d Lieuts.	Do -	9,530 00	6	2d Lieuts.	Do -	5,718 00
				6	3d Lieuts.	Do -	5,718 00
1	Sergeant Major -	Do -	180 50				
1	Chief musician -	Do -	168 50				
40	Sergeants	Do -	6,500 00	30	Sergeants	Do -	10,950 00
40	Corporals	Do -	6,020 00	30	Corporals	Do -	10,950 00
10	Musicians	Do -	1,385 00				
10	Farriers & blacksmiths -	Do -	1,865 00				
400	Privates -	Do -	50,600 00	600	Privates -	Do -	219,000 00
502	-	Saddles & horse equipments, at $10 each, for 5 years -	1,004 00	660	Non-commissioned officers & privates	Subsistence for one year, at 12½ cents per ration -	30,112 50
502	-	Horses, at $60 each, for 5 yrs.	6,024 00				
502	-	Horses' forage, at $60 each, per year -	30,120 00				
502	-	Horses' shoes, at $1 50 per horse, per yr.	753 00				
502	Men -	Bounties and premiums, at $14 per man, for 5 years -	1,405 00				297,530 50
							143,578 00
		Dols.	143,578 00			Dols.	153,942 50

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No. 2.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, November 29, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to report the operations of the Quartermaster's Department for the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the present year; and that the whole period, not heretofore reported, may be embraced, I include the 4th quarter of last year.

The balance remaining to be accounted for, by the several officers acting in the department, at the date of the last annual report, amounted to - - - - - - - - $34,490 71

To which is to be added,

1. Remittances, viz. in the 4th qr. of last year	$185,903 00		
in the 1st qr. of present year	81,840 20		
in the 2d qr. of do	265,443 45		
in the 3d qr. of do	393,381 06		
		926,567	71
2. Proceeds of sales of public property, no longer fit or required for public use, and of the rent of land and public buildings, not required for military purposes, including $344 79 received by officers of the department, previously to the 30th of September, 1831, the account of which was received at this office subsequently to the last report, - -		6,100	73
3. Errors, overcharges, and disallowances, credited by officers in their accounts, for the 3d quarter of 1832, - -		178	40
Total to be accounted for		967,337	55

Of which there has been accounted for,

1. By disbursements, viz.			
in the 3d quarter of 1831, and not included in the last annual report, -	$30,566 05		
in the 4th quarter of 1831 - -	193,902 26		
in the 1st quarter of 1832 - -	96,440 38		
in the 2d quarter of 1832 - -	183,169 56		
in the 3d quarter of 1832, so far as accounts have been received, - -	374,264 33		
	$878,342 58		
2. By deposites to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, - - -	1,764 83		
		880,107	41
Leaving a balance in the hands of the various officers of the department, on the 30th of September, to be accounted for, of - - -		$87,230	14

The accounts of eleven officers remain to be received, which will probably reduce this balance $10,000.

Of the balance unexpended, the sum of $50,000 was in the hands of the quartermaster at Detroit. The large remittances made to that officer, were

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to enable him to provide, promptly, for any unforeseen events or calls connected with the campaign against the northwestern Indians. Ten thousand dollars have since been drawn out of his hands for disbursement, by the quartermaster at New York, and the balance is applicable to the current service, and to the payment of accounts for services rendered, and supplies furnished during the campaign. The remaining twenty-seven thousand dollars, is composed of small sums in the hands of more than fifty officers at the several posts in the Union, and of one on duty in Europe, and applicable to the service of the present quarter. The whole amount of the balances in the hands of all the officers of the department, it is confidently believed, will be faithfully applied to the public service, and accounted for at the close of the present quarter.

The large amount of public property under the administration of the department, as well as in the hands of quartermasters, as company officers, is promptly and faithfully accounted for.

The balances remaining in the Treasury, of the several appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department proper, with the amounts due to those appropriations, for expenditures made on account of other departments, will probably be sufficient for the wants of the service to the end of the year.

Of the works under the direction of the department, the road from Washington to Jackson, in the Territory of Arkansas, was reported by Lieut. Collins, who superintended its construction, as entirely completed on the 1st of August.

The repairs on the road from St. Augustine to Pensacola, in Florida, are in progress, and will probably be completed, as far as the appropriation will permit, during the present year.

The military road in the State of Maine is not entirely completed: it is, however, in its present state, of great public utility. The appropriation already made will be sufficient, and I confidently believe it will be finished by the last of September, 1833.

In April last, instructions were given to survey and open a road from Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, but the reduction of the force at Green Bay prevented the execution of the instructions. An additional appropriation having been made by Congress, late in the last session, for this road, and to extend it to Fort Crawford, subsequent instructions became necessary: they were given by the quartermaster at Detroit, by order of the Secretary of War. The civil commissioner appointed, jointly with Lieutenant Center, to explore and survey the route, not having arrived at Fort Howard on the 21st of October, Lieutenant Center commenced the duty alone on that day.

The difficulties experienced in the recent operations against the Indians, in the movement of troops, and the transportation of supplies, prove the necessity of several good roads to intersect the extensive territory lying between the frontier settlements of Indiana and Illinois, Lake Michigan, and the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers; and I respectfully recommend, as a most important measure for the protection and defence of the northwestern frontier, that roads be authorized from Chicago to Galena, from Chicago to Fort Winnebago, and from the latter to Galena, as well as from some suitable points on the Illinois river to Chicago, and to intersect the road thence to Galena.

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The barracks and quarters at Fort Crawford and Fort Howard are not yet completed, and in consequence of the troops at those posts being so employed as not to furnish the mechanics required, a further appropriation will be necessary for each post. I have estimated eight thousand dollars for Fort Crawford, and ten thousand dollars for Fort Howard.

Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, being an important position, and being the principal ordnance depot for the southwestern States, a thorough repair of the barracks and quarters are considered necessary, as well as the building of a suitable hospital. For both objects, I have estimated that twenty-five thousand dollars will be required.

Pittsburgh being an important entrepot between the principal depot at Philadelphia and the western posts, I would recommend that a store house, and quarters for the store keeper, with a stable for public horses, be erected on the public lot in that city. Five thousand dollars will be sufficient to complete the work, and for that sum I have estimated.

The season had so far advanced before the appropriations for quarters, barracks, and store houses, at New Orleans, was made, that measures could not then be taken to carry into effect that object; and in consequence of the situation of New Orleans, from yellow fever and other fatal diseases, nothing has yet been done. So soon as favorable accounts be received of the health of the city, an officer of the department will be detached, to select a suitable site, and make arrangements to commence the work in the course of the winter.

The appropriation for the Delaware breakwater not having been made until the 3d of July, operations were not resumed there, until the 11th of that month. The work has, however, been prosecuted with so much energy, that we have succeeded in depositing about ninety thousand perches of stone, from that time to the close of the operations on the 10th instant. The whole length of the foundation of the Breakwater proper, on which deposites of stone have been made, is 1893 feet, of which 1419 feet is raised to the height of 3½ feet above the plane of low water, and 474 feet to its destined height. The ice-breaker has been considerably enlarged during the season to an extent of 575 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth. This work has been raised from three to four feet above the plane of low water, 151 feet of which has been brought up nearly to its destined height.

Of the appropriation for the present season, it is estimated that from fifty to sixty thousands dollars will be applicable to the service of the ensuing year. This sum, with 270,000 dollars, which I have estimated for the next year, will enable us so to extend the harbor, as to furnish protection to forty or fifty vessels at a time.

The storms of the last winter were, perhaps, more severe than those of winters generally, and the fact of the work having resisted their power, and afforded protection to all vessels that took shelter under it, gives assurance that the anticipations of the public will be entirely realized when the whole shall have been completed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 13, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 29th of August last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the year ending on the 30th of September last, accompanied by statements marked A, B and C; the first two relating to its fiscal concerns for the same period, and the last, exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, which have not been commenced, and an estimate of their cost.

1st. FORTIFICATIONS.

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.—It has been found to be impossible to execute the intentions of the law making appropriations for the repairs of this work, and preservation of Castle Island, as the services of an engineer could not be commanded for that object. It is proposed, however, to make some arrangement this winter, by which the whole of the repairs, necessary to be made to this work, may be completed in the course of the next year; and, with this view, an estimate of the funds which will be required, in addition to those already appropriated to make up the estimated cost of these repairs, has been submitted.

George's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.—(The site of a fort of the first importance, projected for the defence of the harbor.) The sea wall for the preservation of this island is completed, leaving a small amount of the funds appropriated for that purpose unexpended. This unexpended balance is retained to remedy, in the spring,, any defect in that structure which the action of the coming winter may develope.

Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.—The most satisfactory progress has been made in this work during the past season. The operations on it have been directed, principally, to the turning and roofing the casemate arches of the main work; to the completion of the scarp wall on the east front; to the construction of permanent galleries under the S. W. bastion, the counterscarp walls of the S. E. and S. W. exterior fronts; and the permanent drains of the work generally.

Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York.—The additions which were deemed necessary to complete this work, and which consist, mainly, of the means for draining the water from the roofs of the casemates, and in the construction of gun traverses, are in such a state of forwardness. as to induce the expectation that the whole will be finished by the end of the present month.

Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York Harbor.—The repairs of Fort Columbus have been prosecuted in the most efficient manner

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The repairs of the scarp walls were commenced last fall, and, before the operations were suspended by the approach of cold weather, upwards of 458 cubic yards of heavy masonry were constructed: materials having been received and prepared during the winter, operations were resumed early in the spring, and continued, without interruption, till the month of August last, when the work was abandoned in consequence of the alarm created by the malignant cholera, which was, at that time, raging with considerable violence among the workmen. The necessary measures having been taken to insure the health of the laborers, this interruption was of short duration, and, on the 4th September last, the works were progressing with their usual vigor. The stone masonry laid within the year ending 30th September, amounting to 2470 cubic yards, extends about three-fourths around the work, two thirds of which are finished and capped. The present barrack and quarters for the officers are in so bad a state of decay, independent of their want of comfort and room, as to require, to repair them perfectly, the entire removal of their floors, ceiling, and roofs: the mere shells that would remain, not being worth preserving, it is deemed advisable to take advantage of the opportunity, thus offered, to remove these barracks to a situation within the work, which, besides offering the means of providing for the accommodation of a greater number of troops, would free its parade from a serious inconvenience arising from their present position. The cost of constructing the new quarters will be embraced in the estimate for the repairs of this work.

Nothing further has been done towards the repairs of Castle Williams, than to construct a pier head for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the delivery of materials for that purpose.

Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.—The counterscarp wall of this work is finished, nearly one thousand feet having been constructed within the year; the scarp walls on fronts 5, 6, and 7, are pointed; and a considerable portion of the casemated covertway was arched; the exterior revetment in part constructed; nearly 1000 feet of slope wall in the ditch finished; the ditch on fronts Nos. 4, 5, and 6, nearly excavated; a half parapet placed on front 3; and about one half of the counterscarp opposite fronts 1, 2, and 3, rivetted with sods, when, in the month of August last, the malignant cholera made its appearance among the laborers, and compelled the engineer in charge of these works, to suspend his operations. This suspension, the effects of which are still felt in the difficulty experienced in procuring workmen, will not only retard the completion of the unfinished parts of the works above referred to, but will also add to their cost. It is, nevertheless, believed, that the available funds will be adequate to the completion of the covertway, the ditch, and the ramparts, though a part of the coming year will be necessary for their accomplishment. The funds already within the control of the department for this work, are adequate to defray all its expenses during the present year, and the first quarter of the next; and it is believed, that the amount of the estimate for '33 will be sufficient to complete it.

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.—The masonry at this work having been suspended for reasons stated in my last report, nothing of importance has been done at it, further than to receive the materials that will be required in its construction; distribute them over those parts of the site

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to be occupied by the walls in which they will be used; and to observe the degree of settling produced by the mass of materials already collected. In 1831, this settling amounted to six inches, and during the year ending 30th September last, it was but little more than three inches—indicating, clearly, a tendency in the pile to assume a fixed position, at the same time that it shows the necessity of loading the work, and allowing time for the equilibrium to be established. To give to the work the relative relief contemplated in the original plan, it will require 20,000 tons of stone to compensate for the subsidence of the mole during the two last years. The estimate for this work, for the next year, is based upon the supposition that 26,000 tons of building and breakwater stone will be added within that year.

Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.—As anticipated in my last report, this work is nearly finished. The operations, at present, are principally directed to the construction of works for the preservation of its site, and the funds already available for them will be sufficient for their service during the next year.

Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—This fort is reported as being ready to receive a garrison, though it is not entirely completed, in consequence of a want of funds for that object. The deficiency in the amount of funds necessary to complete this fort within the past year, as anticipated, is owing to a mistake in the estimate furnished last year by the local engineer having charge of the operations at Oak Island: a mistake which had its origin in several circumstances explained by that officer. The parts of this fort which remain unfinished, and to the completion of which it is proposed to apply the funds asked for in the estimate already submitted, are the gun traverses, furnaces for heating shot, and the works for the preservation of its site.

Fortifications in Charleston Harbor.—The operations at Charleston have been directed, during the past year, to the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, and to the formation of a mole on the shoal opposite to this fort, to be occupied as a foundation to the new work projected for the defence of the harbor. One hundred and eighty tons of stone have been added to the breakwater at Fort Moultrie, and, in July last, the site of this work was considered secure for some time to come, though the abrasions of the sand, on the west side, were considerable. As it is deemed essential to the preservation of Fort Moultrie, that this encroachment of the sea should be arrested as soon as possible, it is proposed to apply a portion of the funds estimated for the service of the fortifications in Charleston harbor, during the next year, to this object. The mole for the new work has progressed as rapidly as could have been expected: upwards of 22,000 tons of stone have been added to it during the past year.

Fort on Cockspur Island, Savannah River, Georgia.—From the date of my last annual report to the beginning of July last, when the engineer having the superintendence at Cockspur was assigned temporarily to duty on the Cumberland road, the progress in the construction of this fort was, in a high degree, satisfactory. The materials for the foundation of the work having been prepared, the grillage would have been entirely laid within that period, but for an alteration in a part of the foundation, which a better ac-

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quaintance with the substrata of the ground suggested as being necessary to insure an uniform stability throughout the work. About one half of the grillage, however, was laid and secured; the piles which are necessary for the S. E. front were driven; the excavation for the entire rampart was made; the earth for the glacis of four fronts, and for the rampart of the out work deposited: and considerable quantities of materials, of various kinds, were received and prepared for use, when the work was left, at the time above stated, in a situation to resume operations, with advantage, as soon as the officer having the direction of it, shall have returned to his post.

Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida.—The operations for the construction of the fort on Santa Rosa, have been conducted with as much advantage as the limited amount of appropriation, for the past year, would allow. All the materials have been delivered agreeably to contract, and the condition of the work is in a high degree favorable; the most important parts that remain to be finished, being of a nature to justify the belief, that the whole work might be completed in the course of six months, or less, should occasion require it. The estimate for this work, for '33, contemplates its completion within that period.

Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama.—The operation at this work, during the past year, have been directed, principally, to the formation of the ramparts, banquettes and glacis. Since my last report, it has been discovered, that the *blindage* of the citadel, which was constructed of wood, was in so bad a state of decay as to require its entire removal, it has been, accordingly, removed; and the proper measures taken to replace so much of it as may be necessary for the immediate service of the work, omitting that portion which will not be required till the fort is in a state of siege. This will increase the amount of funds that, otherwise, would have been sufficient to complete the work, which, it is hoped, will be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

No estimate of funds having been received from the local engineer, the estimate submitted is based upon that furnished last year after allowing for the additional expense which will be incurred in rebuilding the *blindage*.

Battery at Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana.—The repairs of this work were a good deal retarded in the early part of the year by the inclemency of the season, and the difficulty of procuring laborers. The spring having been unusually rainy, not only impeded the progress of the masonry, but rendered it necessary to postpone the excavations till they could be resumed under more favorable circumstances. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the repairs were prosecuted with considerable success before the commencement of the sickly season, during which nothing has been done. They will be resumed as soon as the nature of the climate will permit.

Fort Wood, Chef Menteur, Louisiana.—Owing to a want of engineers, the repairs of this work were entrusted to the management of an officer who was already engaged in the discharge of important duties at another and distant post; and this officer not being able to leave the service with which he was occupied till late in the working season, it became difficult, if not impossible, to procure sufficient laborers and suitable materials; so that, but little progress has been made towards completing these repairs.

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Tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana.—This tower was so far completed during the past season, as to require no further appropriation. The damages sustained during the hurricane of August, 1831, have been repaired, and the battery, in advance of the tower, nearly finished, as contemplated in the original plans of this work: the whole may be finished in a few weeks.

A portion of the funds provided by the appropriation for contingences of fortifications, has been applied to the repairs of Fort Jackson, Fort Washington, Fort McHenry, Fort Wood, Fort Moultrie, Fort Pike and Petitte Coquille; Tower Dupre, Battery Bienvenu; to the construction of a wharf at Fort Monroe, and to defray the expenses of the survey of Provincetown harbor, with a view to its fortification, as required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 26th of January last, and which was referred by you to this office for execution. This survey is now in course of execution.

Before closing the subject of fortifications, I would call your attention to that part of my last annual report, which suggests, that, as several of the works already mentioned will be completed during the ensuing year, appropriations be recommended for commencing the forts projected at Throg's Point, New York; the re-construction of Fort Delaware, in the Delaware river; Soller's Point Flats, Maryland; Bald Head, North Carolina; the Barrancas or Foster's Banks, Pensacola harbor, Florida; and for Grand Terre, Louisiana; an estimate for which will be laid before you. I would also renew the representations, then made, of the expediency of suggesting that the appropriations for fortitfications be made at as early a period of the approaching session of Congress as practicable.

2d. Internal Improvements.

La Plaisance Bay, Michigan.—In compliance with your instructions, the officer having charge of the Detroit and Chicago road, was directed to superintend the operations on the piers at this place; and, under the expectation that the pier formerly built could be repaired, and placed in a state to meet the wants of the harbor, he was directed to make the necessary examination, and to report the result to this department. The presence of this officer having been required at the seat of Indian disturbances last summer, the examination could not be made before the beginning of September last, when it was found that the whole of the old pier, with the exception of about 200 feet, had been washed away and rendered useless by the storms and ice of last fall and winter. That part of the pier built by contract, before the work was placed under the direction of this department, has been completely carried away, leaving only a few stones, and the foundation timbers, to mark the place where it stood. Arrangements will be made for its reconstruction early next spring,

Huron River, Ohio.—The harbor at the mouth of this river, is, at present, in good condition. No new works having been constructed during the past season, the funds, thus far, have been applied in such manner as was deemed necessary to place those already constructed in a condition to resist the effects of the tempestuous season, and to prevent their being injured by the spring freshets. Some additional works are yet necessary to complete this harbor, though no further appropriation will be required for that object.

Black River, Ohio.—The public works at this harbor are in good repair, and are believed to be secure against the recurrence of an accidents which, in November last, deprived the east pier of about sixty feet of its

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length, to a depth of three feet below the surface of the water. This damage has been repaired, and the pier extended about forty yards into the lake. A part of the appropriation for the present year having been absorbed in the repairs rendered necessary by the accident above referred to, that appropriation will not be sufficient to complete the work at this harbor, as anticipated; and an estimate of the amount necessary to effect thi sobject, has, therefore, been submitted.

Cleaveland Harbor, Ohio.—The funds appropriated for the works at this harbor, have been applied to their completion, by filling in the piers which had settled; driving piles to render the works more secure; and providing them with the necessary appendages to prevent injury from collision with vessels entering the harbor. These works, by the close of the season, will be rendered secure, and no further appropriation will be necessary for them.

Grand River, Ohio.—This harbor is in good condition, and no further provision for funds will be necessary to complete its works, and place them in good order.

Cunningham Creek.—The means provided for the erection of a pier head at this place, are not sufficient to complete that structure according to the plan adopted. About two thirds of it have been constructed and rendered secure, and an estimate of the funds requisite to finish it, has been submitted.

Ashtabula Creek, Ohio. The operations at this harbor have been directed to the perfection of the works for its protection, and to the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the creek. These obstructions consist of rock, situated about 6½ or 7 feet below the surface of the water, and, thus far, but little progress has been made in removing them; experiments, however, are now in progress, which, it is hoped, will result in the suggestion of some plan for their speedy removal. An estimate has been submitted for widening the entrance to this harbor.

Conneaut Creek, Ohio.—The pier at the mouth of this creek has been extended sixty feet into the lake since my last report; and it is believed that the funds already available for it, will be sufficient for its completion.

Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.—The works at this place are in as good a state of preservation as can be expected under all the circumstances. The breach through the peninsula at the head of the bay, is represented as having an injurious effect on the harbor; it is increasing in width, though not in depth; and fears are entertained that the whole of the peninsula will be removed, and that the sand from it will be washed into the harbor. To close this breach, or to confine it to a channel sufficiently large to allow the passage of vessels through it, would require an appropriation equal in amount to the whole sum already expended on this harbor. During the past season, besides paving 400 yards of the north breakwater, that structure has been extended 200 feet towards the main land, leaving a distance of 400 yards yet to be constructed, for which an estimate has been submitted. The space between the end of the breakwater, and the main land, has increased considerably since my last report, but it is confidently believed that when it is closed, no other breach can be made.

Dunkirk, New York.—The pier erecting at this place has been extended from the main land 136 yards, and filled in with stone to the surface of the water, making the whole extent of this pier 416 yards. Should the

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weather prove favorable, ten additional cribs of thirty-four feet each will be sunk, and filled, as above, this fall. No additional funds will be necessary to complete this pier to the distance contemplated; which will carry it to ten feet water.

Buffalo, New York.—The works for the protection of this harbor have the appearance of being strong and durable. An estimate of the funds necessary for their prosecution and completion has been submitted.

Black Rock Harbor, New York.—The funds appropriated for the improvement of this harbor have been applied to the construction of an ice-breaker for turning the ice and current of water from the harbor, which, heretofore, have caused considerable injury to the piers at that place. No estimate having been received from the agent at these works, and having understood that the last appropriation will be sufficient to complete them, no funds, in addition to those already available, will be required.

All the harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie, are in a situation to offer protection and safety to vessels navigating the lake, and to afford facilities in transferring the produce of the surrounding country to market. The application of the moneys appropriated by Congress for the improvement of these harbors, has given to the people a spirit of enterprise and industry, which is perceptible on the whole south shore of the lake. The plans adopted for deepening channels at the mouths of rivers which were choked up with sand, have afforded, in their execution, a result far exceeding the expectation of all who were acquainted with their situation prior to the commencement of their improvement. The loose sand has been driven from the channels by the force of currents created by works for that purpose, and the water now rests upon a compact bottom, giving, except at Ashtabula, a sufficient depth for all vessels navigating the lakes. But as these works are in part constructed of perishable materials, and as their completion is near at hand, it is highly important that provision should be made by which the injuries to them, arising from decay and unforseen accidents, may be repaired, and their usefulness preserved.

Genessee River and Big Sodus Bay, New York.—The progress made in the improvements at these places during the past year, is of the most flattering character. Although the appropriation for these works became available late in the season, yet such had been the previous preparation of materials, and such the fitness of the weather for work, added to the unusual good health of the workmen, that the piers at both of these places have advanced beyond the most reasonable expectations. The number of cribs constructed during the past season, and put in place at the Genessee river, is twenty-eight, and at Big Sodus, thirty; all of which have been well secured, both above and below the surface of the water. The resistance which these piers have opposed, thus far, to the action of the storms and large masses of ice, affords additional evidence in support of the opinion before expressed, that they will accomplish the object for which they were intended, viz. useful and safe harbors of refuge for vessels engaged in the foreign and domestic trade. Recent examinations at Genessee, compared with previous surveys, show an increased depth of water from the mouth of the river to a point in the lake as far out as the ends of the piers. The channel, which at present affords not less than ten feet water, was formerly obstructed with sand-bars, over which no vessel could pass having a draft of more than six feet. The action of the river currents upon the bed, seems to indicate that

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200 additional yards of pier work will complete the improvement of that river, which may be accomplished in the course of the coming year.

It is believed, that all the operations at Big Sodus bay may be brought to close during the approaching year, except that of bridging, which will be commenced as soon after the completion of the pier work as possible, with a view to connect the interior with the exterior channel.

Oswego, New York.—The improvements at this place have been prosecuted during the past year with much zeal and success. The piers, to an extent of several hundred feet, are already raised to the height required by the plans; and should the present fall prove favorable as to weather, they will be completed before its termination. Already, many of the benefits which were anticipated from these structures, have been realized in the perfect protection which they afford against the encroachments of the heavy sea experienced at this place. By the addition of nearly four thousand cords of stone, the mole has been raised, for a distance of three hundred feet, to a level with the surface of the water; and experience, thus far, seems to place the question as to its permanency beyond all doubt. An estimate of the funds necessary to complete these works has been submitted.

Kennebeck River, Maine.—The operations for removing the obstructions to the navigation of this river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, it is believed, are brought to a close before this time.

Kennebunk River, Maine.—The last appropriation for the repairs of the piers at the mouth of this river became available too late in the season to apply with advantage any portion of it to the object for which it was intended. The winter being the most favorable season for purchasing timber and other materials, it is probable that no work will be done on the piers until the commencement of the coming year. There being a considerable quantity of materials on hand, no additional appropriation will be necessary for this improvement for 1833.

Berwick Branch of the Piscataqua River.—But a part of the small sum appropriated for improving the navigation of this river at Quamlegan rapids, has been applied, in consequence of the unusual continuance of high water. This improvement will be completed, however, in the early part of next year, should the stage of the water permit; and the funds already in the hands of the agent will be sufficient for that object.

Merrimack River, Massachusetts.—The effects thus far produced by the pier at the mouth of this river, afford the most satisfactory indications that the object contemplated by its construction will soon be, in part, realized. The hillocks of sand at the bottom of this river, which greatly impede its navigation, are much reduced; the channel opposite Black Rock is both deepened and made wider, and affords a good and safe anchoring ground. No effect, however, is produced upon the bar at the entrance of the river.

Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.—The sea wall which forms a part of the works now in course of construction for the preservation of this island, in several places, and to an extent of several hundred feet, is raised as high as originally contemplated; a part of the breakwater in front of this wall is constructed; and arrangements are made for the delivery of the materials necessary for the prosecution of these improvements during the remainder of the working season. The funds already available for these

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works will, probably, be sufficient to complete them, unless those portions of them which are already constructed, sustain an injury, during the approaching winter, which is not at present apprehended.

Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts.—The operations at this place have been confined, principally, to the northeastern extremity of the beach, where a wall has been erected, to the extent of 450 feet, in the most substantial manner. The planting of grass, and other means of protecting the beach, have also been continued. The general condition of the beach is very good; the grass is increasing and flourishing in a remarkable degree; and the works seem to have produced the desired effect.

Provincetown, Massachusetts.—The plan of improvement for the preservation of the harbor at this place, contemplates the planting of beach grass to arrest the progress of the drifting sand which occurs there with almost every northerly wind, and which threatens, if not checked, to fill up this very important harbor, as well as to lay waste the town itself. The spring being the only season in which this grass can be planted with any hope of its being productive of the desired end, no part of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress has been applied, as it was not available before the middle of summer.

Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts.—The operations for the extension of the breakwater at this harbor, have been prosecuted during the past season, but no report having been received from the agent, I am unable to state its exact condition.

Stonington, Connecticut.—As anticipated in my last annual report, the breakwater at this place is completed: the citizens of the borough of Stonington and others interested in the navigation of that place, evince, however, a strong desire for an extension of this improvement by the placing of buoys at three or four points, to indicate the position of certain reefs and shoals in the immediate neighborhood of the harbor. By the projection of the pier into the channel, the passage to the inner harbor is narrowed to such an extent as frequently to cause vessels, in their efforts to avoid the end of the pier, to ground upon the shoal which is immediately opposite. It seems, therefore, to be important that the position of this shoal should be well defined, and, as the unexpended balance of the appropriation which was made for the pier, is more than sufficient to accomplish this desirable end, it is respectfully recommended that it be applied for that purpose.

Mill River, Connecticut.—The breakwater and dyke at this harbor having been finished agreeably to the original plans, they were found not to be of sufficient extent to answer all the purposes for which they were intended. An estimate was therefore submitted, and an appropriation made for their extension: contracts have been entered into for the necessary additions, both to the breakwater and dyke; and, on the 30th September, the former was about one fourth, and the latter, about one third executed. The contracts provide for their completion by the 1st of January next.

Harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware River.—A dredging machine has been kept in operation at these harbors, but their precise condition is not known to me, as no report in relation to them has, as yet, reached this office.

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Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina.—Ample preparations were made for the improvement of this navigation at an early period of the past season, but, for want of funds, operations were not commenced until late in July last, when the appropriation became available. Since the middle of August, the dredging machine has been at work on the shoal at the junction of Wallace's channel with the Beacon Island sound, the common anchorage ground for outward bound vessels. From this shoal nearly eight thousand cubic yards of sand have been removed within the period of six weeks, giving an increased depth over that shoal of from 7½ to 9 feet water at flood tide, and a channel about fifty yards wide. There only remains the obstruction presented by the bar of the Flounder Slue, which is the most extensive, but which has already a depth of little more than seven feet water over it at high water. It is intended to operate on this shoal during the remainder of the season, as an increased depth of six inches will render the channel of Flounder Slue superior to any other in that navigation, being the shortest by one mile, most favorable for the prevailing winds, and having a good harbor near Shell Castle.

The most gratifying circumstance attending the operations at Ocracoke, is the apparent permanency of the work already accomplished, which is such as to induce a strong belief in the ultimate success of the experiment. A new boat, with machinery of greater power than that heretofore employed, was finished in the latter part of September, and is, before this, in operation in conjunction with the old boat. An additional appropriation being necessary for carrying on these operations during the year 1833, an estimate of its amount has been laid before you.

Cape Fear, River.—The lower western jettee on this river has been completed during the past season, as also, that near Barnhard's creek, on the opposite shore, with the exception of about 200 feet which remain to be flanked. To prevent the effect of the strong currents of that river on these jettees, wings have been constructed at intervals along their whole extent. Other jettees have also been provided with wings to the extent of nearly one thousand feet, notwithstanding which, doubts are entertained as to their stability; the operations of the dredging machine have been greatly retarded during the same period, in consequence of the failure of many parts of its machinery, and of the difficulty, indeed impossibility, of having repairs of the nature required, done nearer than Baltimore. A survey of this river will soon be made with a view to making a chart of it, which, itis believed, will exhibit an increased depth of water of about one foot in the channel.

Savannah River, Georgia.—Nothing has been done, thus far, towards applying the funds provided by Congress at its last session, for improving the navigation of this river, between its mouth and the city of Savannah. The direction of the improvement has been assigned to the engineer having charge of the works of fortification now in progress of construction on Cockspur Island. The services, however, of that officer, having been required during the past summer on the Cumberland road, east of the Ohio, to superintend its repairs, he has been unable, as yet, to give his attention to this subject; but will, as soon as his other duties allow, make the necessary examination, and commence operations.

Inland navigation between the St. Johns and St. Marys, Florida.—An examination of this passage having been recently made by the assistant

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engineer under whose personal supervision the operations for its improvement were formerly conducted, and his report upon the subject being in accordance with the views of this department, an estimate of the funds necessary to accomplish the object of the report, has been submitted.

St. Marks Harbor and River, Florida.—The operation of dredging in the harbor of Saint Marks is brought to a close, by which an increased depth of water, of four feet, has been attained in the channel leading to the town of Saint Marks, except in one place, where this operation was interrupted by rock, over which there is only a depth of 8½ feet. Efforts were making, on the 30th September last, to deepen the channel over this rock, which the plan of operations adopted by the officer having charge of the work, and the very favorable report on these improvements just received from the assistant engineer, give every reason to hope will prove successful. The cut through the natural bridge over the Saint Marks river, has been commenced; and the boats and machinery, necessary to prosecute the improvement above this bridge, having been transferred over it, and all the preparations accomplished, it is expected that operations will be carried on with despatch.

Appalachicola, Florida.—The improvement of the navigation of this river has been completed so far as it is deemed practicable to expend funds for that object with any hope of success; there having been removed, during the past season, all the obstructions that were inaccessible last year in consequence of high water, and the banks having been cleared of all the heavy timber likely to fall into the river, and present new obstructions. A part of the appropriation for this work is unexpended.

Harbor of Mobile, Alabama.—The operations for deepening the channel through Choctaw Pass, in this harbor, having been suspended for reasons stated in my last annual report, they were not resumed before the beginning of August last, in consequence of difficulties experienced in reclaiming the dredging machine which was sunk in several feet water. Since August, however, this machine has been in successful operation.

Pascagoula River, Mississippi.—The works at this place have not, as yet, been resumed. During the suspension of his operations, caused by the transfer, last year, of the funds for this improvement to the surplus fund, the contractor removed the machinery which he had in operation at this river to New Orleans; and had not, at the last advices from the agent, been induced to resume the execution of his engagement.

Red River, Louisiana.—The appropriation, for overcoming the obstructions presented to the navigation of Red River, by the Great Raft, became available at too late a period in the season to make the necessary preparations for continuing the works on that river during the past summer, as almost all the supplies for the support of the force requisite for their prosecution, can only be forwarded to the point at which they would be required in the season of high water. Nothing has been done, therefore, at this improvement since operations were suspended for want of means. This is the less to be regretted, as it is believed, from the reports received at this department, as well as from verbal information entitled to great credit, that the plan of operations heretofore pursued is not such as to afford, even in its accomplishment, any lasting benefit to the navigation of that river. Instead of deepen-

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ing the bayous, and connecting them by short canals, and thus opening a communication around the raft, it is the opinion of persons who have had opportunities of judging, that the raft itself might be removed through the agency of one or two of the steamboats at present employed in improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, at an expense not exceeding that which would attend the execution of the plan already adopted. This being the opinion also of people residing in the neighborhood of the raft, it was deemed advisable to suspend further operations till one of the boats alluded to, could be despatched without injury to the service on which she is at present engaged, to ascertain, by trial, the possibility of effecting its removal. In addition to the benefit which the removal of the raft would confer upon the navigation of the river, it would reclaim, by drainage, an immense tract of valuable land, which, otherwise, must lie waste till the water with which it is at present covered, is carried off through its natural channels.

Arkansas River, Arkansas Territory.—Nothing has been done towards making the examination required on this river, in consequence of the want of an officer of engineers whose services could be rendered available for that purpose.

Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.—For information on the subject of the improvement of these rivers, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report of the superintendent, for the year ending on 30th September last. A thorough inspection has just been of made the works for the improvement this navigation, and the report of the officer in relation thereto will be submitted as soon as received at this office.

Cumberland River, Tennessee.—Captain Delafield, of the engineers, was directed, in August last, to make an examination of this river, and to devise, in conjunction with Mr. Shreve, the superintendent of the improvements on the Mississippi and Ohio, the proper measures for the removal of such obstructions to its navigation as this examination might suggest as being necessary. The examination having been completed, an agent was appointed and charged with the execution of the plan of operations on that river, who will be subject to the general direction and supervision of Captain Delafield and Mr. Shreve.

The experiments of deepening the channel at the entrance of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts, and that for deepening the channel through Pass au Heron, Alabama, having failed to produce any satisfactory result, the works at those places have been entirely suspended, and the dredging machine employed at the former place, will be transferred to the Savannah river, Georgia, and that used at the latter, to Pascagoula river, Mississippi.

Cumberland Road, in Ohio.—The officer of engineers who, in accordance with your instructions, was assigned to the superintendence of the construction of this road, commenced his duties on the 13th of August last. The operations on this road, during the past year, have been confined to that portion of it lying between Zanesville and Little Darby creek, which includes a distance of about sixty-six miles. From Zanesville west, to the point where the Ohio canal crosses the road at Hebron, all the bridges and culverts have been built, and, with the exception of a wooden superstructure of 95 feet span over the south fork of Licking, are constructed of sand stone of various kinds, united with mortar, for the most part, of inferior quality, excepting the culverts, which are of dry stone masonry. These struc-

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tures, however, are all in a good state of preservation, and require but slight repairs. The surface of the road, for a distance of twenty miles west of Zanesville, has received a covering of six inches of stone of various qualities, consisting, principally, of flint, limestone, slate and sand stone. From the 21 miles west of Zanesville to the Ohio canal, the road has been graded, and is ready to receive the first stratum of metal. Between Hebron and Columbus, comprising twenty-seven miles, all the bridges and culverts have been contracted for, and, with the exception of the wooden structures for the canal feeder, Black Lick creek, Big Walnut creeks, and Alum creek, have been completed, in all probability, before this. The masonry on this section, is also composed of different varieties of sand stone, with some limestone, and of a mortar of much better quality than that before mentioned.

Contracts were entered into last year for clearing and grubbing that portion of the road included between the twenty-seventh mile west of Zanesville and Columbus; but, in consequence of many parts of it having been received from the contractors in an unfinished state, and other parts having been abandoned by the contractors in the same condition, it will be necessary to place them again under contract before the operation of grading can be commenced. Measures having been taken to have the road graded between Hebron and Columbus, it is expected that a rough grade, sufficient for the passage of carriages, will be accomplished by the first of January, and that the full grade will be completed by the first of June next.

On that part of the road between Columbus and Little Darby, many of the bridges and culverts have been constructed, and the grade nearly completed. The interests of this portion of the road appear to have been almost entirely neglected. With the exception of the wooden bridges over Big and Little Darby, which are represented as having been well built, there is little on this section of the road that deserves commendation. The stone masonry, which is of an inferior limestone, is of bad quality, and altogether disreputable to the great national work of which it forms a part. Gravel has been placed on some parts of it, but, of such kind, and in such condition, as to be injurious rather than serviceable; and many of the culverts which have been constructed, will require to be enlarged, having been made entirely too small to satisfy the wants of the road.

Cumberland Road, in Indiana.—The annual report of operations on the eastern division of this road, is of so general a character as to render it impossible to state its exact condition, though, it is believed, that its affairs have been conducted with zeal on the part of the superintendent. The contracts which were entered into last year, for the continuation of this road west of Indianapolis, have all been executed, with the exception of those which provide for the erection of bridges over the Big White lick, and White river. Both of these structures, however, are now in progress, and will soon be completed. The act of Congress making an appropriation for the service of the road in Indiana for the current year, having provided specially for the erection of bridges over the east and west branches of White Water, and other small streams, with the view to bring the road into immediate use, the sum appropriated was divided into two portions, bearing to each other the proportion indicated by the respective wants, under this law, of the two divisions of the road as ascertained from an examination of the estimates of masonry furnished by the commissioner who located the road through this state. The funds being thus divided, contracts were en-

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tered into for a continuation of the western division, sufficient to absorb all the money that became available by this arrangement, which was not pledged by former engagements. Contracts were also made for the erection of the bridges over the east and west branches of White Water in the eastern division, and these bridges are to be finished by the last of August next. An officer of engineers is now engaged in making an inspection of this road, whose report will also be submitted when received.

Cumberland Road, in Illinois.—The superintendent of the national road through the State of Illinois, having experienced a good deal of sickness in the early part of the present fall, has been unable, as yet, to transmit his annual report of its condition. Judging, however, from the correspondence of the superintendent with this department, and the uniformly correct manner of rendering his accounts, as well as from the general charter of his administration, it is believed that the interests of the road have been well attended to, and that it is in as good a condition as the means provided for its construction, and the circumstances attending the operations on it, generally, would permit.

Cumberland Road, East of the Ohio.—In obedience to your instructions of the 13th July last, an officer of engineers was assigned to the superintendence of the repairs of this road; and, with the view to meet the requirements of the law of Congress, passed at its last session in reference to these repairs, as well as the immediate wants of the road, which were represented as being very great in cosequence of its dilapidated condition, that officer was instructed to limit his operations to the portion of the road lying within the limits of Pennsylvania and Maryland; to divide the road in each of these States, into as many equal sections as there are *toll gates* provided for by the laws of these States, which are mentioned in the act of Congress above alluded to; to complete the repairs in the most permanent manner, commencing with that which was in the worst condition, and proceeding regularly through the sections from the worst to the best; and to turn over each section, as soon as finished, to the State in which it may be situated. An examination of this road was commenced in the latter part of July, and, towards the last of September, contracts were entered into for making repairs over 12,019 roads; which embrace the two worst sections in Pennsylvania, and the worst section in Maryland. It so happens that these three sections are all continuous, and have their commencement in Maryland, at the end of the first section west of Cumberland. These contracts provide for the completion of the repairs by the 1st of July next. The officer in charge, in communicating to this department the result of the examination which he made of the road immediately after his arrival on it, says:

"I find the road in a shocking condition, and every rod of it will require great repairs: some of it is now impassable."

In the course of my recent inspection of this road, which was made in accordance with the verbal instructions that I had the honor to receive from you on the 3d inst,. I ascertained that, in making contracts for the repairs, the contractors were, in many instances, permitted to use the best of the stone composing the old covering of the road, when none better could be procured in the neighborhood; and it is believed that advantage has been taken of the opportunity thus offered to introduce into the new covering, material of inferior quality, and which had been previously condemned. I also found, that the stone in general was not broken to the size prescribed by

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the contracts, and that the side drains had not been sufficiently attended to. The present superintendent, however, has been verbally instructed on this subject, and will adopt, without delay, the proper remedy for these evils.

The difficulty of procuring a suitable material for the covering, has rendered the use of a perishable stone a matter of absolute necessity in the first two layers; these layers, together, form a thickness of six inches, and will, in all probability, be laid upon the road before winter; which will place it in a condition to admit of easy travelling. By spring, the road will be in a state to receive the last layer, which will make up the nine inches, and will constitute its enamel, or wearing surface. This layer should be made of flint, granite, or limestone; for, without the use of one of these materials, the repairs must necessarily be of a temporary nature, and not such as are contemplated by the act of Congress making appropriation for them. Limestone is the only one of the materials mentioned, which is found upon the line of the road, and, as this can only be procured with considerable difficulty, and at great expense, it is believed that the only plan would be, to haul the stone required for those parts of the road remote from the quarries which furnish it, the United States paying the difference of transportation which would be necessary to place the contractors for those parts, on a footing of equality with those having quarries in the immediate neighborhood of their work. The expenses of this transportation would be heavy, but, should the Government choose to incur it, all the material of the best kind may be procured, deposited along the road, and be prepared for use in the spring, as soon as the frost leaves the ground; and, in anticipation that such will be its determination, verbal instructions have been given to the superintendent to take the proper measures for procuring this material agreeably to the plan suggested.

The grade of the road is, in general, good, and will require alteration in but few instances, and, in those, involving no great expense. At Cumberland, I would recommend a change in the location of the road to turn Wills' hill, by which a lift of eight hundred feet in four and a half miles would be avoided, and one hour gained in each trip of the mail, besides greatly benefitting other transportation of a heavier character passing through Cumberland.

Lieutenant Mansfield, the officer who had the temporary management of the affairs of this road, has done all that zeal, aided by sound judgment, could effect. The quantity of work done, and the manner in which it is executed, afford the most satisfactory evidence of great industry, and entitle him to much credit.

The assistants on the road are industrious, and, as far as it is in their power, discharge their duty faithfully; but as much time is necessarily employed in passing over the line of their supervision, impositions are hourly practised which they can neither prevent nor detect. More aid is therefore required, and must be obtained, before a system of supervision, suited to the wants of the road, can be established, and this aid should be drawn from the army.

An estimate of the funds necessary to prosecute these repairs during the next year, has already been submitted.

Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.—The contracts entered into last year for the construction of twenty-seven miles of this road, beginning at the 105th, and terminating at the 132d mile from Detroit, including the erection of bridges over Cold Water river, Flag creek, Swan creek, and Prairie river, have, in most instances, been complied with; and the work provided

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for, by the whole of the contracts, would, in all probability, have been executed, had not many of the contractors been called upon, in the early part of the present year, to march towards the seat of the late Indian disturbances. These contractors are at present, however, actively engaged in fulfilling the terms of their contracts, and no dubts are entertained of the completion of their engagements, within the present fall. An estimate of the funds necessary to complete this road as far as the northern boundary line of Indiana, has been submitted.

Road from La Plaisance Bay to the Detroit and Chicago Road, Michigan.—The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of 4th July last, which provides for the location of this road, having accomplished the object of their commission, and furnished their report, accompanied by a plat, field notes, and an estimate of constructing this road, an officer has been directed to superintend its construction, with instructions to place that portion of it included between the bay and Tecumseh, under contract, with as little loss of time as possible. The accounts rendered by the commissioners, as well as their report, show that the amount of expenditures on account of the location, exceeds the sum appropriated for that object by $\$608\frac{75}{100}$; which excess has been advanced by the commissioners under the expectation that Congress will relieve them by an additional appropriation of that amount. As an examination of the accounts shows that no unnecessary expenses were incurred, this amount is accordingly embraced in the estimate already furnished.

Road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan.—Contracts have been entered into for the construction of this road as far as the fifty-seventh mile from Detroit, including the erection of bridges over the Thread and the Flint rivers; the former on the fifty-eighth, and the latter on the sixtieth mile. An estimate for the continuation of this road has been submitted.

Road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand River.—The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 4th July last, in reference to this road, are now engaged in making its location.

Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, Michigan.—The location of this road having been changed by virtue of the authority granted in the act of Congress of 3d July last, arrangements have been made for continuing its construction, by contract, as far as Black river, which is just below Fort Gratiot. The funds available for this road are sufficient for its completion, which will be acoomplished in the course of the coming year.

No funds having been provided by the act of Congress of 14th July last, in reference to the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, to meet the expenses incident to making the observations and examinations necessary to determine the lines specified in that law, nothing further could be done than to prepare an estimate of the funds that will be necessary; to designate an officer for the performance of the service; and to prepare the proper instruments. The estimate has been submitted.

Board of Engineers.

Since my last annual report, a report has been received from the board of engineers, submitting a summary of their operations during the preceding year, and a statement of the objects to which it was conceived most advantageous to the service that their attention should be next directed, which was

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submitted to Congress at its last session. In addition to this, the assistant engineer having made a reconnoissance of the site of Fort Moultrie, and of the inland passage between the Saint John's and Saint Mary's, has furnished projects for the preservation of the former, and for completing the improvement of the latter. His report on the communication between the Saint Johns and Saint Marys, is, herewith transmitted.

Military Academy.

The report of the board of visiters who attended the last general examination of this institution, affords unequivocal evidence that its affairs continue to be conducted in the most able and efficient manner. That report accompanies this communication, and, in calling your attention to it, I would respectfully recommend, for your consideration, the suggestions of the board in reference to the modifications in its organization, and to the erection of the additional buildings which experience has shown to be necessary to meet the wants of that institution. It was not in my power to make an inspection of the academy during the past year, in consequence of incessant engagement with the business of my office.

Office of the Chief Engineer.

To facilitate the transaction of business in this office, and diminish its contingent expenses, I would suggest that a provision be recommended for extending the franking privilege to the chief engineer.

The embarrassments under which the Engineer Department has labored in its efforts to discharge the duties which have been assigned to it within the last year, compel me again to draw your attention to the subject of an increase of the corps of engineers. Although urgent necessity has long existed for the adoption of some measure by which the means of the department would be enlarged to a degree commensurate with its duties, yet this necessity has never been so great as at the present time, as must have appeared in the course of the preceding part of this report. It has been seen that in consequence of the special provisions of the laws passed at the last session of Congress, officers of engineers were withdrawn from the superintendence of fortifications, to be placed in charge of the national road east and west of the Ohio river, and for other objects not immediately connected with the national defence; thus greatly impairing the efficiency of the corps for military purposes, and imposing upon the department, in consequence, the necessity of suspending operations at works previously commenced, and of postponing those for the commencement of others, which are provided for by law. Thus circumstanced, it is due to that part of the public interest entrusted to the care of this department, that I should now earnestly recommend for your consideration a measure which has been so frequently urged by your predecessors upon the favorable notice of Congress. The increase which is proposed as being equal to subserve the wants of the service, and to insure an efficient and beneficial discharge of the duties referred to this department, is that suggested by your immediate predecessor in his report, upon this subject, to the House of Representatives, of the 13th January, 1831, to which I beg leave to refer you. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. GRATIOT, *Brig. Gen.*
Chief Engineer.

The Hon. Lewis Cass,
Secretary of War,

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STATEMENT A.

EXHIBITING the Fiscal Concerns of the Engineer Department for the year ending the 30th September, 1832, in which the funds that had accrued within that period, and the manner of their accruing, are stated and accounted for, by showing their application; and showing also, the amounts expended upon the several works under construction.

Designation of the Appropriations.	Available for 1832, and whence derived.			Accounted for.				Cost of the several works on the 1st October, 1832.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1832.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, and those remaining in the hands of the agents 30th Sep. 1831, sums rec'd, &c.	Aggregate.	Amo'ts applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to the 30th Sept. 1832.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1832.	Balances in the hands of agents on the 1st of October, 1832.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Fortifications.									
Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, -	100,000	73,238 04	173,238 04	87,520 81	81,606 41	4,110 82	173,238 04	677,177 71	
Hamilton, New York, New York, -	10,000	369 68	10,369 68	4,723 73	1,450	4,195 95	10,369 68	487,323 13	
Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.	72,000	24,691 68	96,691 68	61,432 86	24,700	10,558 82	96,691 68	1,701,893 60	
Calhoun, Virginia, - -	80,000	898 86	80,898 86	50,446 05	30,200	252 81	80,898 86	1,207,312 74	
Macon, North Carolina, -	30,000	34,433 61	64,433 61	39,742 46	23,661 62	1,029 53	64,433 61	321,723 73	
at Oak Island, N. Carolina, -	7,000	27,642 03	34,642 03	31,717 16	-	2,924 87	34,642 03	391,908	
Fortifications at Charleston, S. C. -	30,000	68,827 28	98,827 28	30,216 54	47,969	20,641 74	88,827 28	122,414 81	
Fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia, -	46,000	35,855 79	81,855 79	51,694 31	24,400	5,761 48	81,855 79	120,838 52	
at Mobile Point, Alabama, -	87,200	38,048 45	125,248 45	80,409 09	30,400	14,439 36	125,248 45	985,626 61	
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, -	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000	455,000	$150 13 due agt.
Fort Jackson, Louisiana, - -	-	2,617 53	2,617 53	1,691 12	96 35	830 06	2,617 53	628,628 30	
Repairs of the battery at Bienvenu, La.	-	3,108 38	3,108 38	3,108 38	-	-	3,108 38		
Repairs at Fort Wood, Louisiana, -	-	3,614 17	3,614 17	3,614 17	-	-	3,614 17		
Tower at Bayou Dupré, Louisiana, -	-	2,052 21	2,052 21	2,052 21	-	-	2,052 21	16,684 45	
Preservation of George's Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts,	9,000	1,161 68	10,161 68	9,487 19	220	454 49	10,161 68	75,608 61	

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Repairs at Fort Lafayette, New York	-	2,906 62	2,906 62	-	-	2,906 62	2,906 62	
Repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York,	50,000	21,203 71	71,203 71	42,182 84	27,724	1,296 87	71,203 71	
Securing the Pea Patch Island,	2,000	6,689 12	8,689 12	8,581 92	107 20	-	8,689 12	
Preservation of Castle Island, and repairing of Fort Independence,	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	
Contingencies of fortifications,	10,000	8,957 77	18,957 77	9,694 83	3,344 76	5,918 18	18,957 77	
	653,200 00	356,316 61	1,009,516 61	618,315 67	315,879 34	75,321 60	1,009,516 61	
Internal Improvements:								
Repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio river,	150,000	- -	150,000	7,266 39	139,000	3,733 61	150,000	
Construction of the Cumberland road from Canton to Zanesville, Ohio,	-	225 27	225 27	225 27	-	-	225 27	597,700
Construction of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, Ohio,	100,000	89,480 69	189,480 69	82,281 61	89,484 18	17,714 90	189,480 69	292,800 92
Continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana,	100,000	101,840 29	201,840 29	79,198 66	86,255	36,386 63	201,840 29	162,358 37
Continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Illinois,	70,000	85,198 44	155,198 44	60,686 45	95,284	-	155,970 45	80,716
Continuing the road from Detroit towards Chicago, Michigan Ter.	15,000	10,398 74	25,398 74	5,887 37	20,000	-	25,887 37	59,000
Continuing the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot,	15,000	11,355 51	26,355 51	5,802 45	15,000	5,553 06	26,355 51	24,446 94
Continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay,	10,000	11,054 43	21,054 43	4,643 46	10,029 13	6,381 84	21,054 43	18,589 03
Surveying and laying out a road from Detroit westwardly, by way of Sciawassee, to the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan, Mich. Ter.	3,500	-	3,500	-	3,500	-	3,500	
Surveying and making a road from La Plaisance bay to intersect the Chicago road, M. T.	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers	50,000	43,590	93,590	56,653 92	39,400	-	96,053 92	315,600
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to N. Orleans,	-	106,520 46	106,520 46	54,074 77	32,500	19,945 69	106,520 46	97,554 31

$772 01 due sup't.
$488 63 due sup't.
$2,463 99 due sup't.

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STATEMENT A—Continued.

Designation of the Appropriations.	Available for 1832, and whence derived.			Accounted for.				Cost of the several works on the 1st October, 1832.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1832.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, and those remaining in the hands of the agents 30th Sept. 1831, sums rec'd, &c.	Aggregate.	Amo'ts applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to the 30th Sept. 1832.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1832.	Balances in the hands of agents on the 1st of October, 1832.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Improving the navigation of the Red river, Louisiana and Arkansas,	22,628	-	22,628	356 13	21,663	608 87	22,628	22,728 13	
Improving the navigation of the Arkansas river,	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	15,000		
Removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Savannah river, between the mouth thereof and the city of Savannah,	25,000	-	25,000	-	25,000	-	25,000		
Improving the Cape Fear river below Wilmington, N. C.	28,000	127 59	28,127 59	7,386 86	12,588	8,152 73	28,127 59	78,652 27	
Carrying on the work for the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, N. C.	22,000	15,573 08	37,573 08	21,182 58	12,000	4,390 50	37,573 08	41,609 50	
Deepening the channel at Pascagoula river, Mississippi,	15,900	-	15,900	247 70	13,900	1,752 30	15,900	9,847 70	
Deepening the channel through the Pass au Heron, Alabama,	6,050	-	6,050	1,829 70	3,050	1,170 30	6,050	13,779 70	
Improving the harbor of Mobile,	-	17,487 48	17,487 48	6,666 23	-	10,821 25	17,487 48	19,178 75	
Removing obstructions in the river Appalachicol, Florida,	-	5,483 47	5,483 47	4,641 39	-	842 08	5,483 47	12,157 92	
Improving the harbor and river of St. Marks, Florida,	4,500	14,014 33	18,544 33	9,890 40	7,930	723 93	18,544 33	19,776 07	

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Removing sand bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, Massachusetts, -	-	6,857 14	6,857 14	3,240	2,500	1,117 14	6,857 14	48,589 58	
Preservation of Plymouth beach, Mass.	2,500	1,414 78	3,914 78	1,707 31	800	1,407 47	3,914 78	43,859 43	
Preservation of beach at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, - -	4,600	95 64	4,695 64	-	4,695 64	-	4,695 64	5,454 36	
Removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket, Massachusetts,	6,000	10,044 59	16,044 59	6,961 48	4,910	4,173 11	16,044 59	35,171 89	
Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, - -	60 000	3,558 63	63,558 63	8,994 47	54,300	264 16	63,558 63	104,825 84	
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Mass. -	7,600	994 42	8,494 42	2,223 45	5,960 10	310 87	8,494 42	16,896 85	
Removing obstructions at Lovejoy's narrows, Kennebeck river, Maine, -	2,600	4,945 13	7,545 13	7,209 04	600	-	7,809 04	14,500,	$263 91 due ag't.
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Maine, -	250	392 9	642 90	207 09	-	435 81	642 90	7,814 19	
Repairing piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine, - -	1,700	1,228 22	2,928 22	1,239 10	1,700	-	2,939 10	6,175	$10 88 due ag't.
Piers at Stonington harbor, Conn. -	-	5,979 11	5,979 11	4,070 46	2,170 81	-	6,241 27	34,320 86	$262 16 due ag't.
Improving the navigation at the harbor of Mill river, Connecticut, -	4,490 43	-	4,490 43	548 60	3,710 43	231 40	4,490 43	6,645 60	
Improving the harbor of Saco, Maine,	-	712 72	712 72	689 94	-	22 78	712 72	6,977 22	
Piers and mole at Oswego harbor, Y. Y.	19,000	11,157 7..	30,157 73	24,381 88	5,600	175 85	30,157 73	85,645 02	
Piers at Buffalo harbor, New York, -	10,300	2,283 74	12,583 74	6,273 88	-	6 309 86	12,583 74	81,584 14	
Piers at Dunkirk harbor, New York, -	10,200	1,773 40	11,973 40	3,772 88	5,200	3,000 52	11,973 40	29,257 48	
Pier at Black Rock harbor, New York,	5,100	-	5,100	1,199 72	2,600	1,300 28	5,100	36,197 72	
Improving the entrance of Genesee river, New York, - - -	16,000	2,989 82	18,989 82	15,538 95	1,700	1,750 87	18,989 82	52,554 13	
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York, -	17,000	2,886 74	19,886 74	15,846 06	2,500	1,540 68	19,886 74	58,189 32	
Surveys under the act of 30th Ap. 1824,	-	316 72	316 72	316 72	-	-	316 72		
Piers at La Plaisance bay, Michigan, -	8,000	123 07	8,123 07	-	8,123 07	-	8,123 07	6,172 74	
Removing obstructions at Ashtabula creek, Ohio, - - - -	3,800	1,379 13	5,179 13	1,875 35	900	2,403 78	5,179 13	28,854 97	
Removing obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, - - - -	1,500	52 83	1,552 83	1,195 95	-	356 88	1,552 83	7,616 88	
Removing obstructions at Huron river, Ohio, - - - - -	1,500	955 68	2,455 68	1,460	730	265 68	2,455 68	21,213 03	
Removing obstructions at Grand river, Ohio, - - - - -	2,600	2,370 11	4,970 11	197 40	3,605	1,167 71	4,970 11	24,825 58	
Improving Cleaveland harbor, Ohio, -	6,600	1,131 66	7,731 66	2,298 16	4,325	1,108 50	7,731 66	28,802 66	

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STATEMENT A—Continued.

Designation of the Appropriations.	Available for 1832, and whence derived.			Accounted for.				Cost of the several works on the 1st October, 1832.	Remarks.
	From appropriations for 1832.	From balances of appropriations undrawn from the Treasury, and those remaining in the hands of the agents 30th Sept. 1831, sums rec'd, &c.	Aggregate.	Amo'ts applied, corresponding with accounts rendered to the 30th Sept. 1832.	Amount undrawn from the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1832.	Balances in the hands of agents on the 1st of October, 1832.	Aggregate accounted for, and corresponding with the aggregate available.		
Removing sand-bar at the mouth of Black river, Ohio,	8,000	2,022 46	10,022 46	5,040 05	4,600	382 41	10,022 46	28,352 36	
Improving the mouth of Conneaut creek, Ohio,	7,800	1,259 43	9,059 43	3,490 83	5,300	268 62	9,059 45	22,237 03	
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania,	4,500	193 09	4,693 09	2,120 29	1,500	1,072 80	4,693 09	46,240 63	
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river,	10,000	2,610 79	12,610 79	4,001 59	8,400	209 20	12,610 79	49,803 80	
Improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river,	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000		
	919,218 43	582,009 48	1,501,227 91	635,021 99	823,013 36	147,454 07	1,505,489 42		
Light-houses.									
Light-house at the harbor of Buffalo, New York,	-	5,756 86	5,756 86	1,731 24	2,500	1,525 62	5,756 86		
Beacon light at the entrance of the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania,	-	158 52	158 52	109 42	- -	49 10	158 52		

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Light-house at Cleaveland harbor, Ohio,	-	1,746 85	1,746 85	1,405 65	-	341 20	1,746 85	
Beacon light at Grand river, Ohio, -	-	364 59	364 59	212 67	-	151 92	364 59	
		8,026 82	8,026 82	3,458 98	2,500	2,067 84	8,026 82	
Military Academy.								
Defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters, - - -	2,000							
Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, - -	8,762							
Reconstructing out-buildings, and improvements connected therewith, -	1,500							
Repairs to barracks, academies, mess-house, officers and professors' quarters, store-houses, wharfs, carts, boats, fences, roads, paints, and other objects,	4,825							
Renewal and repairs of fire grates, -	150							
Pay of adjutant and quartermaster's clerk, - - - - -	900	23,439	12,367 49	35,806 49	20,273 30	5,049 09	10,484 10	35,806 49
Increase and expense of library, -	1,400							
Philosophical apparatus, - -	790							
Models for department of engineering,	600							
Models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, - - - -	887							
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, - - - - -	1,623							

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STATEMENT B,

Showing the Amount of Money drawn from the Treasury, and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Engineer Department, from the 1st October, 1831, to 30th September, 1832, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each, within the same period.

NAMES.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount remitted.	Am't of acc'ts rendered.
Col. J. G. Totten	Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.	87,000	87,520 81
Major R. E. De Russy	Hamilton, New York	8,550	4,723 73
Capt. J. L. Smith	Macon, N. C.	32,500	39,742 46
Capt. Geo. Blaney	at Oak Island, N. C.	28,500	31,717 16
Do	Improvement of Cape Fear river, N.C.	24,880	7,386 86
Capt. W. H. Chase	Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	100,000	100,000
Capt. R. Delafield	Fort Jackson, Louisiana	-	1,691 12
Do	Contingencies of fortifications	-	96 35
Capt. A. Talcott	Fort Monroe, Virginia	53,000	61,432 86
Do	Calhoun, do	59,800	50,446 05
Do	Contingencies of fortifications	385	502 22
Capt. W. A. Elliason	Fortifications at Charleston	10,000	*
Do	Preservation of the Peapatch Island	2,000	8,581 92
Do	Harbors of Newcastle, &c., Del. river	1,477 58	2,560 79
Do	Contingencies of fortifications	-	2,779 43
Lieut. C. A. Ogden	Fort at Mobile	81,800	80,409 09
Do	Mobile harbor	13,421 22	6,666 23
Do	Pass au Heron	3,000	1,829 70
Do	Pascagoula river	2,000	247 70
Lieut. H. Brewerton	Fortifications at Charleston	26,500	30,216 54
Do	Contingencies of fortifications	4 038 10	3,931 12
Do	Cumberland road, W. of Zanesville, O.	40,000	24,725 98
Lieut. S. Tuttle	Do E. of do	-	225 27
Do	Do W. of do	32,765	31,169 81
Do	Harbors of New Castle, &c., Del. river	16,900	1,440 80
Lieut. Geo. Dutton	Ocracoke Inlet	24,844 38	21,182 58
Lieut. J. K. F. Mansfield	Fort at Cockspur Island	51,475	51,694 31
Do	Cumberland road, E. of the Ohio river	11,000	7,266 39
Lieut. A. H. Bowman	Contingencies of fortifications	4,140 50	996 71
Do	Repairs at Battery Bienvenu	-	3,108 38
Do	Do Fort Wood	-	3,614 17
Do	Tower at Bayou Dupre	-	2,052 21
Lt Col. S. Thayer	Military Academy	24,799 13	20,273 30
Major R. E. De Russy	Fort Columbus and Castle Williams	39,200	42,182 84
Major R. A. Zantzinger	Contingencies of fortifications	150	145 95
Captain A. W. Ripley	Do do	30	30
Major M. Mason	Do do	1,009	* 470 42
Major J. Mountfort	Do do	950	
Captain N. Baden	Do do	1,000	669 26
James Hampson	Cumberland road, in Ohio, West of Zanesville	25,000	26,385 82
John Milroy	Cumberland road, in Indiana, E. Div.	47,100	* 21,884 45
H. Johnson	Do in do W. Div.	56,480	57,314 21
W. C. Greenup	Do in Illinois	61,500	60,686 45
Lieut. E. S. Sibley	Road from Detroit to Chicago	5,000	5,887 37
Major H. Whiting	Do to Fort Gratiot	8,000	5,862 45
Do	Do to Saganaw	8,000	4,643 46
H. M. Shreve	Improving navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	69,374 03	56,653 92
Do	Do do from Pittsburgh to N. Orleans	41,500	54,074 77

* Third quarter not in.

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B—Continued.

NAMES.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount remitted.	Am't of acct's rendered.
Lieut. W. Seawell	Improving navigation of Red river	$ 965	$ 356 13
Lieut. G. W. Long	St. Mark's river and harbor	7,500	6,794 73
Do	Appalachicola river	-	4,641 39
Thomas M. Clark	Merrimack river	3,500	3,240
Peter Grant	Kennebeck river	2,000	7,209 04
Joseph Bradford	Plymouth Beach	1,700	1,109 15
S. Sampson	Do	490	598 16
B. Palmer	Kennebunk river piers	-	1,239 10
T. Ferguson	Piscataqua river	250	207 09
T. B. Smith	Deer Island	9,440	8,994 47
Do	George's Island	9,809 86	9,487 19
Ezra Crowell	Hyannis harbor	2,500	2,189 13
Lot Gage	Do	-	34 32
Lieut. Jona. Prescott	Nantucket harbor	2,575	* 6,961 48
G. Trumbull	Stonington harbor	2,750	4,070 46
Lieut. D. D. Tompkins	Oswego harbor	23,650 69	24,381 88
Major W. J. Worth	Contingencies of fortifications	-	73 37
Major T. W. Maurice	Presqu' Isle harbor	-	25 43
Do	Buffalo harbor	-	1,368 43
Do	Dunkirk harbor	-	1,293 35
Do	Black river	809 25	2,503 06
Do	Light at Buffalo harbor	-	1,731 24
Do	Do Cleaveland	695	1,405 65
Do	Do Presqu' Isle	-	109 42
Lieut. W. G. Williams	Surveys, &c.	370	316 72
Gen. J. G. Swift	Genessee river	15,970	15,538 95
Do	Sodus bay	16,550	15,846 06
A. Dart	Conneaut creek	2,870	3,490 83
J. Sturges	Mill river	780	548 60
J. Wright	Huron river	770	1,460
M. Hubbard	Ashtabula creek	4,740	1,875 35
Henry Phelps	Grand river	-	197 40
Do	Light at Grand river	-	212 67
Jesse H. Willis	St. Mark's river and harbor	2,000	3,095 67
D. Granger	Saco, Maine	-	689 94
J. D. Selden	Dunkirk harbor	5,000	2,479 53
Do	Black river	3,400	2,536 99
Do	Buffalo harbor	10,300	4,905 45
Do	Black Rock	2,500	1,119 72
Do	Cunningham creek	1,500	1,195 95
Do	Presqu' Isle harbor	3,000	2,094 86
A. W. Walworth	Cleaveland harbor	2,888	2,298 16
		1,226,041 74	1,177,069 94

* The accounts for the third quarter 1831, are the last rendered which were received within the fourth quarter of 1831.

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STATEMENT C,

Exhibiting the Works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS.	ESTIMATE OF COST.
Fort St. Philips, Louisiana	$ 77,810 79
Fort at Sollers' Point Flats, Patapsco	673,205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of do.	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkin's Point, New York	456,845 51
Fort at Throg's Point, New York	471,181 53
Fort at Dumpling's Point, R. I.	759,946 57
Fort at Rose Island, R. I.	82,411 74
Dykes across west passage Narragansett Roads	205,000 00
For the Defence of Boston harbor:	
Fort on George's Island	458,000 00
Fort on Nantasket Head	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of do	79,000 00
Redoubt No. 2 in advance of do	32,000 00
Redoubt No. 1, on Hog Island, in advance of do	29,000 00
Dyke across Broad Sound Passage	140,000 00
Cutting off the Summit of Gallop Island	2,429 00
Works for the defence of Conanicut Island, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island	220,053 63
	4,531,873 10

SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.

Fort at Grand Terre, in Louisiana	264,572 52
Tower at Pass au Heron, Bay of Mobile	16,677 41
Fort at Hawkins' Point, Patapsco river	244,337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river	205,602 33
Fort opposite the Peapatch, Delaware river	347,257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York	1,681,411 66
Fort at East Bank, do do	1,681,411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	31,815 83
Fort Wooster, do	27,793 34
Fort Trumbull, do	77,445 21
Fort Griswold, do	132,230 41
Fort on Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00
Fort on House Island, do	32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem	116,000 00
Fort Naugus Head	35,000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead	116,000 00
Fort on Jack's Point, do	96,000 00
Fort on Bald Head, North Carolina	120,000 00
Fort on Federal Point, do	12,000 00
	5,340,500 22

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C—Continued.

THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.

DESIGNATION OF THE WORKS.	ESTIMATE OF COST.
The rafts to obstruct the channel between Forts Monroe and Calhoun	$ 240,568 00
Fort, Craney Island Flats	258,465 14
Fort at New Point News	244,337 44
Fort on Naseway Shoal	673,205 00
For the Defence of Patuxent river.	
Fort on Thomas's Point	173,000 00
Fort on Point Patience	164,000 00
Fort on the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	101,000 00
	1,854,575 58

RECAPITULATION.

First class of works, (17)	4,531,873 10
Second class of works, (19)	5,340,500 22
Third class of works, (7)	1,854,575 58
	11,726,948 90

Remark.—The classification in the statement, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

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WASCISSA, FLORIDA,

25th September, 1832.

SIR: In the last communication I made you on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the island passage between the St. Marks and the St. Johns rivers, I stated that, at some future period, when better informed as to the operations of the tides and currents which seem to have formed most of the obstructions in the sounds along the sea cost of North America, I would report more fully on the means, and additional funds necessary to secure the object for which the first appropriations were made, and in part expended. In General Bernard's report, the value of this navigation is estimated, not solely as a continuation of an inland passage along the Atlantic border of the United States, but as connected with the projected canal across the Peninsula of Florida, so as to render more perfect the communication, and to extend the security of canal and interior navigation between the eastern coast and the western waters. In this point of view, the object becomes sufficiently enhanced to warrant, probably, a still further appropriation by Government, more effectually to accomplish what has been but partially commenced. In my former report, I stated that, instead of attempting to straighten and deepen the Amelia narrows, (an exceedingly narrow and sinuous passage,) a canal has been substituted, through the marsh, from a navigable point on Smith's creek, communicating with Bell's river, to a creek discharging into Amelia sound, near the dividings or meetings of the tides flowing from contrary directions, by the Nassau and Amelia, or Cumberland inlets. That, by this project, the distance was very considerably shortened, with a prospect of a deeper and more direct passage, and liable to fewer changes, than could possibly be obtained by the Amelia narrows. In executing this work, however, it was found that, at a depth in the marsh corresponding very nearly with the level of low water, a simi-liquid of mud and water was encountered, not to be easily removed with the shovel, but, when removed, exposing the upper banks of the canal to cave in. Under these difficulties, a greater width was given to the canal, and a greater slope to its banks; and, as the flood tide from Amelia inlet flowed to the northern mouth of the canal, nearly one hour earlier than it did from the Nassau bar to the southern, so strong a current was created, as to encourage the hope that, from that cause, the bottom of the canal would, in time, be washed to the depth desired. On two examinations of the cut, at intervals, the last year, I found that I had not been disappointed in this reasonable calculation. The canal had, in the course of a very few months, been widened, and very considerably deepened, affording at high waters, according to the elevation of the tides, (which are very much influenced by the winds,) from 6 to 8 feet water. Most of this mud, however, so removed, (and which, from the widening of the canal, was greater than was expected,) has been deposited at a point in the creek on the southern extremity of the canal, where the current became too weak to force it into the deeper water of the sound, thus forming an impediment to the navigation, which can only be passed by the larger vessels at high, and by the smaller at half tide. Besides this, which is of a very inconsiderable extent, there are other mud flat obstructions to a free navigation, which have been noticed by General Bernard, and which have not as yet been removed.

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It is now proposed to perfect the whole navigation of the inland passage, from the St. Marys to the St. Johns, by the use of one of those mud machines, which have operated with so much success, under the direction of Lieutenants Ogden and Long, at Pass au Heron, in Alabama, and on the St. Mark's river, in Florida.

The sound between the St. Marys and St. Johns rivers, passes generally through the low marsh lands, subject to be flooded at very high tide. At no convenient place near either of the obstructions to be removed, can accommodations for the workmen be erected, and as there are several of these mud flats to be overcome, the erection or transfer of the sheds necessary, would subject the work to be performed to additional contingent expenses; added to this, the constant flowings and recedings of the tides, every six hours, leaves but a very small proportion of the 24 for the spade men to excavate; without adverting to the probable retardation of the work otherwise, from the sickness of the men, so exposed in an almost tropical climate. By the aid of the mud machine, where the whole operation is performed by machinery, and where the men may live, and be protected while at labor, alike from the inclemency of the weather and the heat of the sun, the work may progress regularly, and more effectually, than by the direct application of the spade and shovel, and which can only be used at intervals between the ebb and flood tides. A greater depth of water may likewise be obtained at the points at present obstructed, as the machine can operate to a considerable depth below the water. The machine will on the completion of the operation, still be of service for any other work the Government may direct. The cost of the improvement to this branch of the inland navigation, may be fairly estimated at very little more than the reparation and expense of keeping the mud machine in operation, from the experience acquired on the St. Marks river, and where, from the shelly and rocky character of the obstructions removed, the machinery was liable to greater injury, and required more frequent reparations, it has been found that $400 per month was fully equal to all the costs and expenses of keeping the machine in operation, and in this sum is included not only the wages of the laborers employed, but $100 per month to a superintendent on board. Assuming, therefore, this monthly expenditure as necessary, and the whole expense of removing all the obstructions between the St. Marys and St. Johns rivers, may be thus estimated.

Cost of mud machine, including steam power, flats, cables, anchors, &c. - - - - - -	$5,000
12 months' constant use of the same, at $400 per month, -	4,800
Contingencies, - - - - - - - -	700
	$10,500
Deduct unexpended balance of previous appropriations, -	1,500
Amount necessary, - - - - - - -	$9,000

The above amount, if judiciously expended, agreeably to the plan suggested, will be found, it is believed, fully equal to the accomplishment of the object contemplated by this report.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GADSDEN,
Assistant Engineer.

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Annual Report of the work done improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 30th of September, 1832.

From the 1st of October, 1831, to the 1st of March, 1832, the steamboat Helepolis removed 961 snags, and felled 1095 trees from the banks. In the same time, the steamboat Archimedes removed 526 snags from the channel, and felled some hundred trees from the falling banks of the river. On the first day of March those boats were laid up at St. Louis, the river being too high for them to operate. They were repaired and refitted, and commenced operations on the 16th of June last. Since that time the Helepolis has removed from the bed of the river 585 snags, and felled, from the falling banks of the river, 2889 trees. In the same time, the Archimedes has removed from the bed of the river 685 snags, and felled, from the banks of the river, 1960 trees. The total number of snags removed in the year by the two boats is 2757: the number of trees felled by the crews of the same boats in the year, is 5944, besides the whole number felled by the crew of the steamboat Archimedes, from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 1st March, 1832, not enumerated. By a reference to the monthly reports from the captains of the two boats, the department may see the part of the river from which the snags above alluded to have been taken; also the daily operations of those boats during the year. The whole line of operation for the year has been from Bayou Placquemine to the Missouri river, a distance of about 1100 miles.

Three companies of men, of about 40 each, were employed from the 1st of October to the 19th of January last, felling timber from the banks. Two companies, of about 50 men each, commenced at the same service about the 15th of August last up to the 30th of September. The banks have been cleared of the dangerous timber, in the last year, a distance of about 270 miles.

On the Ohio river, four machine boats were worked from the 30th of September to the 1st of December. They were again put in operation on the 10th of August last. They have been engaged removing logs, roots, and snags, from the low water channels of the Ohio river. In that time, those four boats have removed 1120 logs, roots, &c., of different sizes, (from great to small,) from the bottom of the Ohio river.

The improvement of the Ohio river, under the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1831, for deepening the channel over the bars in that river, was commenced about the 1st of October last year, the water being too high to commence operations at an earlier date. The fall being cold, and the high stage of water operated so much against that work, that but little was done except quarrying stone, making preparations, &c. In July last, that work was again commenced. Two wing dams have been completed at French Island, measuring together over one mile and a half in length; two at Scuffletown bars, upwards of three quarters of a mile long; three at the Three Sister Islands, in length one and ½ miles; and one at the Three Mile island bar, about half a mile in length. At those four bars, the greatest difficulty in the low water navigation was formerly met with: frequently there was not more than 18 to 24 inches of water to be found over the bars. Since the wing dams have been completed, there has not been less than four feet water in the channels over them, although the water has been within a few inches of its lowest stage.

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At the head of Cumberland island, a dam has been built across the main channel of the river, for the purpose of changing the channel to the left side of the island, so as to pass the town of Smithland and the mouth of the Cumberland river, by which means the bar at the entrance of the Cumberland river will be removed. A shoal in the Ohio river, at the foot of the island known by the name of the Cumberland bar, will also be shunned by the channel of the river being changed to the left side of the island. Much benefit will also be felt from this improvement by a large portion of the boats that pass down the Ohio, when the water is below a medium stage. A large portion of these boats have passengers and freight to land at Smithland, which could not approach previous to this improvement. The dam is now nearly finished: the work will be completed in a few days should the laborers employed continue healthy.

There will probably be three more dams finished this fall, which will so far improve the river that boats may navigate it, from the falls to the mouth, with three feet draft of water at the lowest stage—at least one-third more water than could be carried through that part of the river previous to the wing dams being commenced. This work, which was formerly viewed as an experiment, is now reduced to a practical certainty. The bars throughout the whole extent of the Ohio river can be removed in such a manner as to produce a safe and uniform navigation at its lowest stage of water with steamboats drawing four feet of water. Those five bars that have been operated on, were by far the most difficult and shoalest in the Ohio from the mouth of the Scioto to the Mississippi river. By that system of improvement, the channels over the bars are made permanent: no shifting can possibly take place by the drifting of the sand, but the channel must remain in the same track from year to year; consequently, the navigation of the river will be much better understood than it now is. In the natural situation of the sand bars in the Ohio, they are liable to have channels washed through them in different places, at the various stages of the river. When the water falls, and becomes scarce, the pilots are very much at a loss to find the best pass over the bars. This difficulty is entirely removed by the wing dams, as the channel will for ever remain in the same line, without a possibility of a change, with at least double the depth, at extreme low water mark, that is to be found on the shoalest bars in their original forms.

Previous to this work being commenced, many persons objected to the plan, fearing injury from the wing dams, at a medium stage of water. This objection is now removed from the mind of every man who has witnessed the effect, and seen the dams, since they have been constructed.

On the Mississippi river there have been five steamboats sunk within the last year, viz. the Favorite, Amazon, New York, Lady of the Lake, and Louisville. The circumstances of the losses of those boats, are as follows: the Favorite was sunk by striking a log or root in a shallow pass, known by the name of Bordeaux chute, when the river was evidently too low for the boat to have passed through the chute. If she had not have been stove, she must have turned back, and taken the main channel of the river. This boat filled with water, settled on a bar in about 7 feet water. In this situation the captain and crew, except the mate and one man, left the wreck. In a few days, the boat was left dry by the fall of water. The damage to the hull was but trifling, being a fracture in a plank on the starboard bow, and no timbers or frames broken. In this situation, the citizens from the opposite shore of the river attacked the boat, drove the mate and man into the

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woods, broke open the hatches, took out and carried away the most valuable part of her cargo, and set fire to the boat, and burned her with the remnant of cargo they had left on board. The New York struck a log that lies on the bottom of the river at Riddle's point, 82 miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, which stove in the bottom, and she sunk in a few minutes in about 5 feet water. This accident took place in the winter, when the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and all their tributaries, were frozen. Consequently the Mississippi was extremely low and unsafe to navigate. The steamboat New York was built of oak, and was not considered a safe boat. At the time she was lost, she was making the last trip she probably would have made, as the owners were preparing a new hull to take the engine.—The Amazon was a boat that had been to the Amazon river several years, at Mobile several more, and was very frail. She was lost on a snag or log that lay within fifteen or twenty feet of the bank of the river, and much closer to shore than any boat can ever be run in the Mississippi river with any degree of safety, as the shores must for ever be lined with logs, stumps, roots, and other dangerous obstructions, until the forests on its banks have been entirely cleared away. The "Lady of the Lake" was sunk in August last, by striking so slightly that the shock was not perceivable by many persons on board. This boat was seven years old, and must have been rotten and unworthy of credit. The Louisville was lost in the Upper Mississippi. She was a substantial good boat, and was descending the river, laden with lead. From some cause unknown to me, the boat was run down a small pass or chute to the extreme left of a large cluster of islands, when the channel, at the time she was lost, was on the extreme right, and not within one mile, in a direct line, to where the boat was stove and sunk.—By bad management and want of skill in the masters or pilots, or from the age and unsafe condition of the boats, every one of those losses have occurred, and are by no means chargeable to the danger or difficulty of the navigation. Not one flat boat or craft of any kind has been lost within the last year, that has come within my knowledge.

A large proportion of the most dangerous obstructions have been removed from the bed of the Mississippi river. However, there are yet remaining many dangerous logs and snags to be removed. Most of them must be taken out at low water, at which time alone they are dangerous. When the river is at a medium stage and higher, the navigation is comparatively safe as far as relates to snags, &c., which have been formerly so much the most formidable enemy to the navigator and passenger, that all other risks were lost sight of. At the present time, the snags are a minor risk compared with the bursting of boilers, burning boats, and running foul of each other.

The whole operation of improvement on the Ohio and Mississippi, under the several acts of Congress, is now in successful operation, and much benefit may be expected from the improvements of the present fall and winter.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE,

Superintendent.

Brig'r. Gen. C. GRATIOT,

Chief Engineer, Washington.

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UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, June 16, 1832.

To the Secretary of War:

SIR: The undersigned, visiters to the Military Academy, have endeavored, to discharge with fidelity, the trust confided to them. For two weeks, they have been assiduously engaged in attending to the examination of the cadets, in the various branches of their studies. They do not consider it necessary to present any detailed statement of the course of studies pursued, or the manner of prosecuting it, inasmuch as these have been sufficiently explained by former visiters, and particularly by those who attended in the two preceding years. They take great pleasure in saying that, on the whole, they have found, during their stay, much to approve, nothing to condemn. Generally, the young gentlemen have given the most satisfactory evidence of unwearied assiduity in the performance of their duties, and flattering presages of the advantages which their country may expect to derive from their high qualifications. The benefits to be derived from this institution, are gradually unfolding themselves, and time and accurate information only are wanted to satisfy the public, that, for the general welfare, it should be cherished and sustained with a liberal hand. It is here that the science of engineering, with all its auxiliary branches, is thoroughly taught; conferring, already, important benefits on different sections of our country, and promising still greater. The young men educated here, from year to year, constitute the main reliance the country has for the successful prosecution of those great internal improvements, which, in this enlightened age, the States are planning and executing. It is on this institution that dependence is to be placed for the elements of the military science, necessary for the defence and security of the country and its institutions, in future times of war and danger. Nor are these all its benefits. Strong attachments and lasting friendships among the young gentlemen are here formed, which, carried with them to the different sections of our extensive territory, afford a happy guarantee of the stability and permanency of our Union. A moral influence like this, may, in some future time of difficulty and threatened danger, restore harmony, stay the influence of angry passions, and prevent conflicts among ourselves. The expenses incurred in cherishing and sustaining so valuable an institution, are, in the opinion of this board, of immaterial import, compared with the advantages which have been already conferred on the country, and the more important and lasting ones which are in promise.

Are these opinions correct? And, if they are, wherefore is it that intelligent men should be found to disparage the institution? The answer is, because they have not the means, and the information in relation to its detailed operations, to enable them to judge correctly of the subject. Satisfied as to the impartiality of the opinions herein expressed, and as an evidence of our confidence in them, the propriety is respectfully suggested, of selecting, annually, some persons as visiters who are known to be inimical to every thing connected with the school. So soon as they shall learn the order, the intelligence, the moral deportment, and the useful acquirements of the young men here, that enmity, we are fully persuaded, will cease to exist. As it is not practicable, however, for the whole community to use the test of personal inspection, we will take leave, briefly to reply to some of the objections which have been urged upon the public against the estab-

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lishment. In the first place, party politics and sectarian religion have no place here; as, between the professor and the student, none other than official intercourse takes place between them. It is an imperative duty to attend church each Sabbath, where a sermon is preached. The door is never closed against respectable christian teachers of different persuasions, who may happen to be here, and who may desire to preach. The minds of the cadets are not trammelled, or attempted to be trammelled, by the principles of any sect. Moral and religious truths and principles, in general, are inculcated; but the inculcation of the special tenets of particular sects, is carefully excluded.

Prejudices and partialities entertained towards the cadets. are charged upon the professors, who are said to act often times under these influences. We do not hesitate to affirm that the allegation is gratuitous; that it is not supported by fact. The high character of the professors, and the absence of all motive to act thus, afford abundant refutation of the charge. But not content to rest our opinion on these circumstances alone, we have sought after information in other quarters, and feel ourselves, by the result, fully warranted in the assertion, that there is no just foundation for the charge.

Every institution where the young are to be disciplined, and trained to virtue, must necessarily be governed by fixed and certain rules: and these should be strictly conformed to, or it is idle to enact them. They are bad legislators who would seek to waive an exact fulfilment of their laws; or, without adequate causes shown, to omit the enforcement of their penalties. The academic board, under the sanction of the Secretary of War, make known to each cadet confided to their care, the rules and regulations of the school. These are plain and positive; and the penalties attached to any infraction of them, are clearly defined. It is satisfactory to us to be able to state that very seldom do offences occur, which come under the character of acts of immoral tendency. The correct principles of the cadets, and their pride of character, have operated as powerful restraints; and have made it hitherto scarcely necessary to prescribe any written rules of government, except such as relate to a proper attention to the studies which are pursued, and to the military discipline that is prescribed. The laws in regard to these matters, and the penalties for any infraction of any of these laws, are in the hands of every cadet. The first and principal offences are, "mutinous conduct; absence from quarters after 10 o'clock at night; breach of arrest; forcing a sentinel's post; gross disrespect to officers; irreverence at church; neglect of duty on post; profanity and other immoralities; refusing to do duty when ordered; ungentlemanly conduct, and the use of spirituous liquors." For the commission of any one of this class of offences, which, it gives us great pleasure to repeat, is of rare occurrence, the party is subjected to dismissal, or to receive, on the roll, ten marks of demerit. The next grade of offences, subjects the cadet to eight marks; the next to five; the next to four, and so on. And for an offence of the seventh and last class, which consists "of being in bed after reville, or before tattoo; being out of order, or late at inspections; bad order of rooms, or absent from the academy more than ten minutes without permission," the delinquent is subjected to one mark on the demerit roll.

Thus it is shown, that the rules impose no unreasonable restraints or burdens. A cadet who, in a year, subjects himself to 200 of these marks, as they are termed, and of which a regular register is kept, is liable to be dismissed from the institution. A list of offences charged in each week, is

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regularly furnished on parade, that an opportunity may be afforded for such written defence and explanation as the delinquent may be able to offer. Upon this a decision is made, and the accusation is discharged or confirmed, agreeably to the circumstances of the case, and the proof of delinquency. The whole proceeding is equitable and just, and nothing of prejudice or of unfairness influences the decision. It is the merit and demerit roll relative to the cadet's studies, his military duties, and his delinquencies, which, exclusively, indicates his standing, his worth, and his claim to a continuance in the school. If prejudices exist, if partialities and dislikes influence the government and direction of the academy, we frankly assure you, that our vigilance has not enabled us to discover them.

It may be said that most of these delinquencies are of light and trivial import, tending in nothing to affect moral standing, and, therefore, not meriting punishment so severe. That, in a moral aspect, they are trivial, is true; but this is no argument in favor of the offending cadet. The student who disregards the rules prescribed for his government, gives an evidence that he is so constituted as to promise to be of little future utility to the country. He can never make a valuable and safe officer, well qualified to command, who does not first prove that he knows how to obey. To retain those who, for their own rule of action, would set up their own opinions, and disregard the studies and course of duties prescribed to them, would be unjust to those who are disposed to act differently. A wrong done to postponed candidates, and eventually could not fail to impair, if not destroy, the high value of the institution. Wherefore was it established? And why has it been so long fostered by the Government? Certainly not that it might dispense favors and charity; but rather to disseminate throughout the States, military science and knowledge, that, when war occurs, and our institutions are threatened, the country may bring to her defence the arm which she has thus strengthened. It ought not, and cannot be expected that those shall be retained and patronized, who, being deficient in capacity, are unable to learn, or who, from habitual inattention, will not. From whichsoever cause arising, the consequence and the injury are the same to the country, and should therefore be avoided.

A further objection which has been advanced against the academy is, that citizens are excluded from the army, because every vacancy that happens is to be supplied from the graduates of this institution. If this be a valid objection, it is the act of Congress that makes it so. And although, at first view, the objection may appear plausible, in reality it is not so. The industrious and regular habits, and the scientific qualifications, which are required here in prosecuting the prescribed course of study, so pre-eminently fit the graduate for military service, over others who have not had the same advantages, that it is difficult to believe any citizen could be associated with them in inferior commands, without having such a feeling of inferiority as to make him dissatisfied with himself. The objection resolves itself into this, that it is a rule by which higher qualification claims, as it deserves, the ascendancy. And certainly, that course of action cannot afford just cause of complaint, which gives preference to a superior over an inferior claimant. In war, the best means of defence and safety ought to be sought after; while in peace no wiser course of policy can be pursued, than to prepare and treasure up the best materials, moral and intellectual, against the time when important exigencies may arise to require the use of them.

We take occasion to remark, that the several professorships of this insti-

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tution should be placed upon a better foundation. By the existing regulations, assistants are assigned from the body of the army, to take upon themselves the important trust of instructing, in their studies, the young gentlemen of the academy. Lieutenants are selected, as assistant professors, and assigned to duty here. By the transfer, they are not themselves benefitted. Their condition is rendered nothing better than if they were to remain with their regiments. Their expenditures are, in some degree, increased, while their pay is not augmented. By remaining in the line, an opportunity is offered of obtaining appointments in the staff, where an advance of pay is the consequence. Acting upon the universal rule of interest, it is reasonable to infer that, in peace, the preferences of junior officers will be for that service where substantial profit is more within their reach. A consequence of this is, that, not unfrequently, assignments to the Military Academy are reluctantly accepted, and that reluctance produces a desire to be rid of the trust imposed as early as a favorable opportunity to do so can be found. Hence these appointments are frequently changed, and the mode of communicating instruction becomes variable and unsteady. Other inconveniencies are felt. The experience of the past shows that, so soon as an officer, by dint of application, renders himself useful and respectable, he is taken away by a higher inducement offered by some literary institution, which thus obtains his time and services. The only means by which to prevent this, is, for the professors and assistants, at least as regards their compensation, to be placed upon a better footing. From the superintendent down, the pay and emoluments which are allowed by the Government, are quite an inadequate return for the trusts which are so ably and faithfully discharged. The bare means of subsistence is but a poor and humble remuneration for a life usefully employed in the service of the country. Unquestionably, parsimony, in such matters, is the very worst sort of economy.

We would also suggest the propriety of having an additional building erected for the accommodation of the cadets. To put three or four young gentlemen in a small room must, in some degree, deprive them of the ability of prosecuting their studies to advantage.

A house for divine service is also much wanted. The place at present used for that purpose, is a room in one of the buildings, of insufficient size, and inconvenient construction. Adjoining this, is another apartment, used for chemical lectures and experiments. The hazard which necessarily attends some of the experiments in the lecture room, admonishes us of the propriety of making it a detached and separate place, so constructed as to be fire proof. This being done, and a professorship authorized, this branch of useful science will be placed upon a respectable footing.

The buildings in which the cadets are quartered are not as comfortable as they should be. They are badly ventilated. There is but a single window to each room, which occasions humidity and unpleasant scents to arise through the buildings. Windows placed opposite to the exterior ones, opening into the passage, would cost but little, and be highly serviceable. The plank partitions, too, which separate the rooms, should be removed, and walls of brick or stone substituted. This would greatly protect the occupants against the noise of adjoining appartments, and conduce essentially to health and comfort.

The age fixed for the admission of cadets we consider objectionable, and request to draw your attention to the subject. At fourteen years, the

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minimum age specified by law, the mind is not sufficiently matured and disciplined to undertake the complicated and difficult studies which are prescribed here. For the education gratuitously bestowed at this place by the Government, it contemplates a fair equivalent, through a return of service at some time, and in some form. In making selections, then, for the academy, the question should be, in what way this end can be best secured? If the candidate be too young, loss to the Government follows, in money and time wasted on those who fail, and, finally, because the greater the number of dismissals, (delinquents' places not being supplied except annually,) the more reduced will be the number who receive an education. Between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, seems to be the more advisable periods at which young gentlemen should enter the academy. They wil then complete their course at a time when the judgment will, in a good measure, be matured, and when it may not be entirely unsafe to entrust them with command. Besides, a better opportunity will be afforded to parents to prepare their sons for admission. None should be appointed after they have passed the age of nineteen. After that age, their habits are perhaps too rigidly fixed to be readily conformed to the course of discipline and instruction pursued here. Another advantage to be derived from the proposed change, will be, that the stimulus of emulation will act more equally upon all, when there is a nearer equality in the ages of the cadets in the same class.

It is also respectfully submitted, whether the academic course of instruction, should not be modified, so as to embrace, more effectually, the whole of what is prescribed in the 34th article of the published regulations. The time now allotted to that department is not sufficient for the whole course. Hence a portion of what is prescribed in the article referred to, is omitted. To remedy this, there must be an increase of time allowed, or an increase of the pre-requisites of admission into the academy.

While a paternal care is taken of the moral deportment of the cadets, their pecuniary interests are properly regarded. By an existing regulation, their reasonable and necessary expenditures are registered and settled by an agent appointed for that purpose. From parents or friends, they are forbidden to receive money, or, if received, they are required to make deposite of it, to be expended only by permission of the superintendent. Thus are they guarded against every thing like useless expenditure, and formed to habits of economy. The poor and the wealthy are rendered, in a good degree, equal in their moneyed facilities; and every thing like mortified feeling, which could arise from such inequality of condition, is avoided. In their apparel, and in the furniture of their rooms, all is neat, plain, and uniform in quality. The store which furnishes them with goods, keeps in public view, for the inspection of all, its articles of merchandise, with the prices attached, previously agreed to, and authorized by the board, by which means the regular rate of selling is known to every cadet. Than this, nothing could be fairer, or better arranged. If, as sometimes is the case, cadets are found to be indebted beyond the amount of pay that is due to them, they are forbidden to purchase any article not absolutely necessary; that, by a more rigid economy, the debt may be adjusted. They are thus early learned that debts are to be avoided, and instructed as to the best mode of discharging them, if imprudently contracted.

Such are the suggestions which, in compliance with the request contain

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ed in your letter of appointment, we have thought proper to make concerning this institution. They are offered in perfect candor, and are the result of our own observation of the conduct and management of the academy, and of the best reflection we have been able to give the subject, while engaged in the discharge of the duty you did us the honor to confide to us. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACOMB, *U. S. Army*,	*President.*
FRANCIS PRESTON,	*of Virginia.*
JOHN H. EATON,	*Tennessee.*
J. WHARTON,	*Tennessee.*
JAMES CAMACK,	*Georgia.*
ROBERT B. M'AFEE,	*Kentucky.*
EM. SHOBER,	*North Carolina.*
GEORGE C. DROMGOOLE,	*Virginia.*
J. J. MOORMAN,	*Virginia.*
SAMUEL B. SMITH, *M. D.*	*U. S. Army.*
PETER FRITZ,	*Pennsylvania.*
H. PETREKIN,	*Pennsylvania.*
WILBUR FISK,	*Connecticut.*
W. S. HAYES,	*Alabama.*
ISAAC DAVIS,	*Massachusetts.*
H. L. ELLSWORTH,	*Connecticut.*
A. G. HARRISON,	*Missouri.*

HENRY WHITING,
Secretary to the Board.

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No. 4.

REPORT FROM THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU,

November 9, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 29th of August last, I have the honor to submit to you—

1st. A statement, marked A, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury Department, and remitted to the disbursing officers under this office, from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 30th of September, 1832, inclusive; and also of the amount of accounts rendered.

2d. A statement, marked B, exhibiting the amount expended during the same period on account of the surveys and examinations in relation to the summit level of the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Florida.

The topographical and civil engineers have been employed upon, and the funds appropriated for surveys for the year 1832, have been applied to the following objects, viz.

1st. In completing the report and drawing of the survey of a canal route from Connecticut river to Lake Winnipisseogee, New Hampshire, by the way of the valleys of the Oliverian and Baker's rivers.

2d. In completing the drawings of a canal route to unite the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Connecticut, by the way of the valleys of the Onion and Wills' rivers, in the State of Vermont.

3d. In completing the report, maps, and estimates, of the Taunton and Weymouth canal, Massachusetts.

4th. In making examinations and surveys, in order to ascertain the practicability of making a railroad from Winchester to Harper's Ferry.

5th. In making a survey of a road from Potomac creek to Fredericksburg, Virginia.

6th. In completing the drawings of a reconnoissance of the sounds of North Carolina.

7th. In completing the drawings of a survey in order to ascertain the military defences of St. Marys river, Maryland.

8th. In completing the drawings of a survey of Georgetown harbor, South Carolina, with a view to its military defence.

9th. In making a survey of a route for a railroad from St. Francisville, Louisiana, to Woodville, Mississippi.

10th. In making an estimate of the cost of constructing a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Gulf of Mexico.

11th. In surveying the route for a railroad between Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Elmira, New York.

12th. In surveying the Neversink river, New York, with a view to its improvement.

13th. In surveying the Tennessee river, with a view to its improvement.

14th. In surveying the route for a railroad from the Hudson river to the portage summit of the Ohio canal.

15th. In surveying the route for a railroad from New London, Connecticut, to Worcester, Massachusetts.

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16th. In surveying a route for a railroad from Stonington, Connecticut, to Providence, Rhode Island.

17th. In surveying the route for a railroad from Mad river to Lake Erie, in the State of Ohio.

18th. In surveying the Monongahela river, from Brownsville to Pittsburgh, with a view to its improvement.

19th. In superintending the construction of the Boston and Providence, Baltimore and Susquehannah, and Paterson and Hudson river railroads.

20th. In superintending the construction of the Potomac bridge.

21st. In superintending the construction of the aqueduct across the Potomac river.

22d. In paying the salaries of the civil engineers and agents employed on several of the foregoing items of duties.

As regards the necessity of an increase of the corps of topographical engineers, I have to state that the views of the bureau have undergone no change since the submission of the annual report of the bureau of last year. The following extracts from that report will show the views of the bureau in relation to the necessity of an increase of the corps of topographical engineers, to meet the calls of the Government for their services.

"The subject of an increase and better organization of the corps of topographical engineers, and of the inconveniences resulting from their present condition, has been so frequently alluded to in executive communications, that I shall now only bring to your consideration such views as have not been previously presented. The able report on this subject from your predecessor, Mr. Eaton, fully exposes the military considerations of the case, and also the number and organization required by the present wants of the country. To this I have only to add, that the views therein unfolded are strengthened by every day's experience, and that the inconveniences resulting from a want of the organization proposed, are continually increasing."

"The reasons which may be alleged in favor of the proposed increase, in addition to those in the report alluded to, are such as apply to the survey of the coast."

"The law of the 14th of April, 1818, commits that duty to the army and the navy, and that part of the army to which this duty properly belongs, is the topographical engineers. But owing to the few officers of this corps, and the pressing demand for their labors on other subjects, we have, as yet, done nothing under that law, except in such detail surveys of our harbors and bays, as were made with a view to their military defences, but which are highly valuable matter for purposes of filling up the cartoons of the general survey contemplated."

"The scientific education derived at our Military Academy, furnishes the necessary elementary knowledge for this duty; and the military education acquired there, and in the army, establishes those habits of order, attention to duty, and subordination, necessary in every vocation of life, and without which no extensive operation can be judiciously or economically conducted. The Government, therefore, has at its command valuable materials for filling up the proposed corps, in the officers of the proposed corps, and those graduates of the academy who have been on duty with it, and others from that institution in the several corps of the army, with officers capable, at once, of entering upon its duties, and of rendering efficient services."

"In those services which would have to be performed in a survey of our coast, not only is mathematical knowledge requisite, but also a knowledge of,

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and a habit of accurately using the fine and delicate instruments required in the necessary observations. This last and valuable knowledge can be obtained by those only who possess the mathematical and mechanical information involved in the use and construction of the instruments; and with the elementary knowledge which, it is but fair to suppose, is already possessed by the class of individuals alluded to, there would only remain to be acquired a habit of accurately using the instruments."

"It is but just to state that the ability to use fine instruments, and to observe correctly with them, is a work of time and of careful attention. But if we are not adequately organized, we cannot have officers to appropriate to that duty, and, of course, cannot say when the result of that time and careful attention will be possessed. If we have not therefore the necessary means, we must continue defective in a correct knowledge of our own coast, and also defective in the practical skill of a branch of our own profession, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. In fact, every thing depends upon it. It furnishes all the data for the calculations, and, if defective, all the calculations are but authentications of error."

"The requisite instruments have already been procured by the Government at a great cost, and under the personal supervision of a gentleman highly gifted in those matters, and are now in deposite under the care of this office. It needs only means and time to apply them to their intended uses, and to reap from them the valuable results which they are so well adapted to yield."

"It appears to me entirely unnecessary to urge upon your notice the various commercial advantages which will result from an accurate knowledge of our maritime frontier, nor the value of this knowledge to its military defences. These considerations are self-evident, and need no argument to maintain them. But it may be urged that there is something due to our national character, which requires that we shall be no longer entirely indebted to the imperfect efforts of other nations for information of our own coast; and that we should, by our own labors, add something to the general mass of scientific knowledge, by, at least, correct determinations of the geography of our own country. The present effort may also be the origin of a school which may hereafter furnish individuals adequate, as well by their capacity to observe, as to calculate the results of observations, to enter into fair and honorable competition with the distinguished astronomers of Europe, some of whom made their first essays while officers of a similar corps."

"The duties of a corps of topographical engineers are essentially military and scientific; hence the advantages of having military habits and education added to the scientific knowledge of its members."

"Its duties also benefit all the great interests of society, and eminently qualify its members for operations which might be considered as the peculiar province of the civil engineer. For instance, the survey of a country for military purposes, furnishes also a good geographical map; the survey and construction of a road for military purposes, or for the transportation of the mail, is an equally good road for the merchant, the farmer, or the traveller; a canal for military purposes will serve equally well the wants of agriculture and commerce; and a survey of a bay or river, or harbor, in order to ascertain the military defences of either, furnishes also that precise knowledge of its shoals, bars, channels, tides, and currents, so valuable to the navigator. While a topographical officer therefore, is collecting, in his military operations, the knowledge necessary for the military defences of

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the country, he also collects matter improving its geography, and bearing essentially upon its commercial and agricultural prosperity."

"From the character of the duties of such a corps, it may be seen with what facility and advantage it may have its attention, when necessary, turned to objects purely civil; and that, even while pursuing these purely civil objects, from its military knowledge, its labors will be enriched by all the military considerations which the operations may develope, so that the labors of this corps, if judiciously directed, cannot fail to furnish the Government with the most correct knowledge of the resources of the country, civil and military; of its agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and mineralogical advantages; and of its military means of defence; as all these are subjects of investigation of a topographical engineer."

It will be seen by the statement B, which accompanied the annual report of last year, that, of the amount of $25,000 appropriated for surveys for the year 1831, 13,500 dollars was consumed in compensation to civil engineers. This expenditure was made necessary, 1st. From the inadequate number of the present corps of topographical engineers, and, 2d. From the impossibility of supplying this inadequacy, by detaching a sufficient number of officers from the army. Should the corps of topographical engineers, however, be enlarged as proposed, the item of 25,000 dollars, in the annual estimate of this bureau, may be reduced to 20,000 dollars, and admit of the execution of more duty than can be done with the present system, with an appropriation of 30,000 dollars.

Statement exhibited by the Chief of the Topographical Bureau, showing the amount which might be annually saved under an organization of the Topographical Engineers similar to that proposed by a bill reported to the Senate during its last session.

The corps to be composed of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, ten captains, and ten first lieutenants, having the pay of the present corps of engineers.

The annual expenditure under which organization would be about $24,300, and that sum, divided by twenty-four, the number of officers of the proposed corps, gives the average annual cost of each $1,013, nearly.

The annual cost of the present topographical engineers (10 officers) being - - - - - - - -	$13,916
And of seven civil engineers and assistants, acting as topographical engineers - - - - - - -	13,500
Shows the total annual cost, under the present system, to be - or an average, for each engineer, of $1,613:—	27,416
Deducting from which the above sum - - - -	24,300
There results, 1st, an annual saving of - - - - -	3,116

2d, a gain of seven engineers;
3d, an average gain, each, per annum $600.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES KEARNEY,
Lt. Col. & T. E.

Honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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A.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Money drawn from the Treasury, and remitted to the Officers and Agents disbursing under the Topographical Bureau, from the 1st October, 1831, to 30th September, 1832, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

NAMES.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of ac-c'ts rendered.
Lt. Col. John Anderson, topographical engineer, - -	Surveys for roads and canals -	$710	$887 70
Lt. Col. J. Kearney, - -	do	1,800	1,789 22
Lt. Col. S. H. Long, - -	do	2,570	2,867 40
Major H. Bache, - -	do	150	93 45
Captain J. D. Graham, -	do	820	720 83
Captain William Turnbull, -	do	1,000	982 36
Captain Wm. H. Swift, -	do	600	564 49
Dr. Wm. Howard, civil eng'eer,	do	1,800	1,659 21
De Witt Clinton, - -	do	3,197	4,486 05
Howard Stansbury, - -	do	668	1,252 73
Henry Belin, - - -	do	-	1,653 84
		13,315	$16,957 23

B.

STATEMENT showing the Amount expended from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832, on account of the Florida Canal survey.

NAME.	Amount expended.
Lieut. John Pickell, U. S. A. - - - -	186 27

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU,
9th November, 1832.

JAMES KEARNEY,
Lt. Col. & T. E.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nov.* 30, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to submit a tabular statement of the operations of the Pay Department for one year, commencing the 1st of October, 1831, and terminating the 30th of September, 1832.

From this statement it will be seen that the advances made to paymasters within the year, amount to $1,231 $75\frac{68}{100}$, of which sum, but $4,500 remain to be accounted for. This is exclusive of $34,942$\frac{91}{100}$ deducted from the estimates for the fourth quarter of 1831, and of $25,781$\frac{63}{100}$, the amount of unsettled balances, as stated in my last annual report; all of which have been fully accounted for.

The troops have been paid, generally, to later periods than heretofore, with the exception of those within Paymaster Forsyth's district, which he states was caused, in part, by changing their position in consequence of the late Indian war. I have every reason to believe that they were paid to the 1st of October, within that month, and that his accounts will be received in a few days.

When the army was reduced, in 1821, to its present organization, it was believed that it would require at least fifteen officers to pay it, in consequence of the numerous stations, and their dispersed situation. Since that time, the posts have been increased and extended, and the duty of paying the troops has become much more difficult. To this duty is added, by the act of July 14th, 1832, that of paying all other troops that may be called into the service of the United States, without regard to numbers. Before the passage of this act, the militia were generally paid by the officers of this department, but it was considered extra duty; and as they were subject to heavy deductions in the settlement of their accounts, in consequence of the irregularity of the service, and the informality of the rolls and vouchers, on which they were compelled to pay, extra compensation was allowed for performing it. Since the reduction of the department in 1821, the number of militia in service, at any one time, was never so great as to make their payment burthensome, until the present year. The number now to be paid exceeds ten thousand, and the rolls furnished the department, for that purpose, so defective, that it was impossible to prepare complete pay-rolls from them; of course the duty of paymasters now, is not only very great, but extremely hazardous, and will, I fear, prove ruinous to some, unless Congress should authorize an allowance to be made to them, sufficient to reimburse, at least in part, the losses that may follow a careful performance of it.

No time was lost in preparing rolls, so far as it could be done, and submitting them to the accounting officers, after the returns were received at this office, agreeably to your instructions; and the paymaster of this district was ordered to Illinois, in advance of the examinations of the rolls by the accounting officers, to make preparatory arrangements, and to assist in paying the militia of that State. The rolls have been forwarded to him from time to time, as soon as received from the Comptroller; and from the energy and industry of the officers to whom the duty is assigned, I am confident the payment will be effected in the shortest time possible, so far as the funds will extend.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paym. Gen.*

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

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STATEMENT of moneys drawn from the appropriations for the Pay Department, and remitted to the Disbursing Officers, on account of payments for the fourth quarter of 1831, *and the three first quarters of* 1832; *the amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of* 1832; *the balances to be accounted for; the periods to which the troops have been paid; and accounts rendered.*

PAYMASTERS.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1831, and the three first quarters of 1832.					Amount unexpended, and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1832.				
	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of Servants.	Bounties.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Bounties.	Amount.
Thomas Wright -	84,400	800	800	-	86,000	1,613 44	-	-	-	1,613 44
Asher Phillips -	33,700	700	400	200	35,000	9,487 75	-	-	-	9,487 75
Alphonso Wetmore -	54,250	600	750	1,400	57,000	5,197 37	776 15	800	1,339 34	8,112 86
Benjamin F. Larned -	57,670	2,080	950	-	60,700					
David S. Townsend -	68,343	2,055	1,109	993	72,500	4,680 29	327 13	511 50	414	5,932 92
Charles B Tallmadge -	141,050	3,900	1,600	150	146,700	5,545 33	322 61	740 71	78	6,686 65
Daniel Randall -	92,864	2,600	1,710	1,826	99,000	9,380 74	-	-	-	9,380 74
Charles H. Smith -	82,286	750	530	234	83,800	3,048 99	-	-	-	3,048 99
A. A. Massias -	61,650	1,600	950	1,300	65,500	6,630 36	119 94	-	434	7,184 30
T. P. Andrews -	149,300	1,250	750	200	151,500					
Edmund Kirby -	60,368	1,456	776	900	63,500					
Lewis G. De Russy -	49,850	600	350	200	51,000	6,447 02	-	-	-	6,447 02
William Piatt -	9,700	150	150	-	10,000	2,878 74	-	-	-	2,878 74
Robert A. Forsyth -	38,100	1,400	900	200	40,600	8,690 28	-	-	-	8,690 28
Thomas I. Leslie -	134,089	1,810	1,470	240	137,600	5,630 11	147 44	180 69	120	6,078 24
	1,117,611	21,751	13,195	7,843	1,160,400	69,250 42	1,693 27	2,232 90	2,385 34	75,541 93
MILITIA.										
Thomas Wright -	66,175 68	-	-	-	66,175 68	10,030 61	-	-	-	10,030 61
Robert A. Forsyth -	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	
	70,675 68	-	-	-	70,675 68	10,030 61	-	-	-	10,030 61
Total of Army and Militia. - -	1,188,286 68	21,751	13,195	7,843	1,231,075 68	79,261 03	1,693 27	2,232 90	2,385 34	85,572 54

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STATEMENT—Continued.

PAYMASTERS.	Balances remaining to be accounted for. Pay and subsistence.	Balances remaining to be accounted for. Amount.	Periods to which the troops have been paid, and accounts rendered.	REMARKS.
Thomas Wright	-	-	First of July and first of September	
Asher Phillips	-	-	First of September; some officers to 1st Oct.	
Alphonso Wetmore	-	-	First of May and first of September	The troops on the Arkansas receive but two payments in the year, viz. after the April and October musters
Benjamin F. Larned	-	-	First of September; officers to 1st November	Balance of $2,015 20 due paymaster.
David S. Townsend	-	-	First of September	
Charles B. Tallmadge	-	-	First of September	
Daniel Randall	-	-	First of September	
Charles H. Smith	-	-	First of September	
A. A. Massias	-	-	First of September	
T. P. Andrews	-	-	First of November	
Edmund Kirby	-	-	First of November	Balance of $3,987 60 due paymaster.
Lewis G. De Russy	-	-	First of May and first of September	
William Piatt	-	-	First of July and first of September	Sick, on furlough.
Robert A. Forsyth	-	-	First of January and first of May	
Thomas I. Leslie	-	-	First of September	
MILITIA.				
Thomas Wright	-	-	-	Missouri and Illinois militia.
Robert A. Forsyth	4,500	4,500	-	Menomonee Indians.
	4,500	4,500		
Total of Army and Militia	4,500	4,500		

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November* 30, 1832.

N. TOWSON, *P. M. G.*

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No. 6.

REPORT FROM THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington, 22d November, 1832.

SIR: The statement which I now have the honor to submit in duplicate, agreeably to instructions from the Department of War of 29th August, ultimo, exhibits the moneys remitted and charged to contractors, and to the disbursing officers of the Department in the 1st, 2d, and 3d, quarters of the year, together with the balances due by them on 31st December, 1831, amounting to - - - - - - - - $294,083 23

To which is to be added this sum due to them on the settlement of their accounts - - - - - 557 11

Making an aggregate of - - - - -		294,640 34
The amount accounted for is - - - -		252,210 77
Leaving a balance of - - - - -		41,729 57
From which is to be deducted—		
This sum, charged to contractors, not as remittances out of the annual appropriation, but as charges between the contract prices, and purchases made by agents of the Department to supply deficiencies - - - -	$330 83	
This sum, being part of the balance in the hands of Lieutenant E. V. Sumner, which he has been ordered to deposite in the Branch Bank of the United States at Buffalo, New York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, thus reverting to the Treasury - - -	8,000 00	
Balance in the hands of Brevet Captain James Monroe 30th September, ultimo, when his resignation took effect, not yet settled - - -	4,304 66	
Making together - - - - -		12,635 49
And leaving an actual balance of - - - -		$29,094 08

in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries, at the expiration of the 3d, and applicable to the expenditures of the 4th quarter of the year.

It affords me great gratification to state, that, of the moneys charged and remitted during the period embraced, no loss whatever has been sustained by Government; and of ninety-seven officers disbursing, there are only two, at remote posts, whose accounts have not been received, and which if at hand, would not materially affect the result of the statement.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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***STATEMENT** exhibiting the moneys remitted to Contractors from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1832; the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amounts accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the Disbursing Officers of the Department on the 31st of December, 1831; the moneys remitted to them in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1832; the sums charged to them as transfers from one officer to another, on account of sales to officers on the frontier posts, sale of empty barrels, boxes, &c.; and the amounts accounted for by them for the same period, together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the 3d quarter of the year.*

NAMES.	Balances on hand 31st December, 1831.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, transfers, sales to officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and asst. coms'rs 30th Sept., 1832.	Balances due from cont'rs and asst. coms'rs 30th Sept., 1832.	REMARKS.
John Hindman Barney, contractor	-	$6,948 19	$33 97	$6,982 16	$6,982 16			
H. & D. Cotheal, do	-	1,478 63	-	1,478 63	1,478 63			
Hunter Crane, do	-	765 36	-	765 36	765 36			
G W. Dillingham, do	-	2,280 60	-	2,280 60	2,280 60			
C. M. Gidings & Co., do	-	1,219 95	-	1,219 95	1,219 95			
Hall, Shapter, & Tupper, do	-	524 55	-	524 55	524 55			
Cleon Hawkins, do	-	3,077 91	-	3,077 91	3,077 91			
Hill & McGunnigle, do	-	890 17	-	890 17	890 17			
Chauncey P. Ives, do	-	465 48	-	465 48	465 48			
Johnson & Wetmore, do	-	1,255 20	167 50	1,422 70	1,422 70			
George Loury, do	-	882 82	-	882 82	882 82			
Daniel B. Miller, do	-	7 80	-	7 80	7 80			
Ramsey & Strackler, do	-	3,863 12	-	3,863 12	3,863 12			
William Stewart, do	-	1,889 48	-	1,889 48	1,889 48			
J. G. Sise, do	-	892 58	-	892 58	892 58			
M. V. Thomson, do	-	14,752 17	-	14,752 17	14,752 17			
J. A. Townsend, do	-	5,069 34	129 36	5,198 70	5,198 70			
Joel Turnham, do	-	3,074 40	-	3,074 40	3,074 40			
G. B. Wilson & Co., do	-	3,990 14	-	3,990 14	3,990 14			
Joshua Teaton, do	-	361 22	-	361 22	361 22			
Baker & Burns, cont. for recruits	-	171 60	-	171 60	171 60			
E. S. Comstock, do	-	210 05	-	210 05	210 05			

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John K. Graham,	do	-	-		279 67	-		279 67	279 67	-				
Gurdon Huntington,	do	-	-		89 32	-		89 32	89 32	-				
E. Iden,	do	-	-		24 40	-		24 40	24 40	-				
R. Kirkpatrick,	do	-	-		426 78	-		426 78	426 78	-				
J. Hargreave Lee,	do	-	-		467 88	-		467 88	467 88	-				
John B. Lindsey,	do	-	-		742 09	-		742 09	742 09	-				
R. W. Lookerman,	do	-	-		199 22	-		199 22	199 22	-				
Samuel Moulson,	do	-	-		349 19	-		349 19	349 19	-				
W. K. Potter,	do	-	-		309 70	-		309 70	309 70	-				
Robetaille & Tarbé,	do	-	-		230 89	-		230 89	230 89	-				
Jacob Ruth,	do	-	-		96 05	-		96 05	96 05					
Michael Sunna,	do	-	-		236 48	-		236 48	236 48	-				
William T. Ward,	do	-	-		23 28	-		23 28	23 28	-				
Amos Wood, jr.,	do	-	-		588 05	-		588 05	588 05	-				
E. A. & W. Winchester,	do	-	-		8,939 91	-		8,939 91	8,939 91	-				
Lieut. Thos. B. Adams, act. a. c. s.		-	-		1,500 00	-		1,500 00	700 00	-	800 00		Disbursing.	
E. B. Alexander,	do	-	-		1,400 00	648	83	2,048 83	702 40	-	1,346	43	Do	
Wm. P. Bainbridge,	do	-	-		1,000 00	179	23	1,179 23	1,027 74	-	151	49	Balance due U. S. on settlement.	
F. N. Barbarin,	do	-	121	14	300 00	447	69	868 83	424 65	-	444	18	Disbursing.	
E. B. Birdsall,	do	-	699	66	-	508	92	1,208 58	902 24	-	306	34	Do	
Capt. A. J. A. Bradford, act.	do	-	-		100 00	-		100 00	2 86	-	97	14	Do	
Lieut. John Bradey,	do	do	-		-	300	92	300 92	2 91	-	298	01	Do	
Capt J. B. Brant,	do	do	-		14,000 00	-		14,000 00	13,404 91	-	595	09	Do	
Lieut. A. Brockenbrough,		do	1	1 72	200 00	32	12	333 84	316 13	-	17	71	Do	
F. J. Brooke,	do	do	-		-	90	51	90 51	90 51	-	-		Closed.	
Harvey Brown,		do	109	98	450 00	1,056	16	1,616 14	1,425 34	-	190	80	Disbursing.	
Capt. D. E. Burch,	do	do	-		-	76	15	76 15	76 15	-	-		Closed.	
Lieut. N. B. Buford,	do	do	-		-	43	98	43 96	-	-	43	98	Dis.; no expenditures in the qr.	
S. Burbank,	do	do	430	37	-	700	04	1,130 41	440 11	-	690	30	Do	
R. W. Burnett,	do	do	-		400 00	327	50	727 50	394 15	-	333	35	Do	
L. F. Cutler,		do	410	32	4,000 00	1,461	28	5,871 60	3,011 00	-	2,860	60	Do	
Capt. Isaac Clark,	do	do	-		-	35	90	35 90	35 90	-	-		Closed.	
Lieut. R. E. Clary,	do	do	-		-	45	77	45 77	19 57	-	26	20	Disbursing.	
J. A. Chambers,	do	do	-		-	393	23	393 23	101 05	-	292	18	Do	
M. M. Clark,	do	do	138	43	650 00	41	65	830 08	697 16	-	132	92	Do	
Joseph Clay,		do	682	29	500 00	66	24	1,248 53	1,248 53	-	-		Closed.	
Major H. K. Craig,	do	do	41	98	200 00	-		241 98	241 98	-	-		Do	
Capt. Thomas Childs,	do	do	-		-	216	75	216 75	216 75	-	-		Do	
Col. D. L. Clinch,	do	do	-		700 00	-		700 00	700 00	-	-		Do	
Lieut. John Childs,	do	do	43	84	1,500 00	-		1,543 84	1,454 62	-	89	22	Disbursing.	

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STATEMENT—Continued.

NAMES.	Balances on hand 31st December, 1831.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, transfers, sales of officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and asst.coms'rs 30th Sept. 1832.	Balances due from cont'rs and asst.coms'rs 30th Sept. 1832.	REMARKS.
Lieut. J. T. Callinsworth, act. a. c. s.	-	-	86 76	86 76	151 84	65 08	-	Disbursing.
R. W. Colcock, do do -	-	-	136 48	136 48	136 48	-	-	Closed.
J. H. Cook, do do -	-	200 00	153 31	353 31	353 31	-	-	Do
O. Cross, do do -	171 85	500 00	716 40	1,388 25	1,388 25	-	-	Do
J. F. Davis, do do -	15 50	-	386 22	401 72	401 72	-	-	Do
Capt. G. S. Drane, do -	55 47	700 00	12 00	767 47	767 47	-	-	Do
Lieut. Justin Dimick, do -	-	1,150 00	83	1,150 83	1,365 90	215 07	-	Disbursing.
S. B. Dusenbury, do -	612 47	3,100 00	41 00	3,753 47	3,628 36	-	125 11	Do
N. J. Eaton, do -	116 60	2,600 00	2,221 03	4,936 63	3,785 24	-	1,151 39	Do
W. H. Emory, do do -	-	300 00	154 18	454 18	454 18	-	-	Closed.
James Engle, do -	354 80	-	164 70	519 50	519 50	-	-	Do
Geo. Fetterman, do -	-	400 00	54 97	454 97	453 63	-	1 34	Balance due the U. S. on settle't.
A. C. Fowler, do -	35 72	350 00	298 15	683 87	309 53	-	374 34	Disbursing.
J. S. Gallagher, do -	360 13	400 00	113 98	874 11	696 46	-	177 65	Do
Bt. Capt. G. W. Gardiner, do -	-	2,300 00	229 32	2,529 32	2,385 66	-	143 66	Do
Lieut. Geo. S. Greene, do do -	84 08	1,200 00	4 04	1,288 12	1,288 12	-	-	Closed.
Bt. Capt. Tim. Green, do -	728 92	4,900 00	319 24	5,948 16	4,621 20	-	1,326 96	Disbursing.
Capt. H. W. Griswold, do do -	-	-	238 87	238 87	238 87	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. Joseph W. Harris, do -	-	300 00	82 58	382 58	214 28	-	168 30	Disbursing.
A. R. Hetzel, do do -	175 96	700 00	85 98	961 94	961 94	-	-	Closed.
R. Holmes, do -	1,851 69	42,520 92	-	44,372 61	38,191 30	-	6,181 31	Disbursing.
Joshua Howard, do do -	-	100 00	-	100 00	25 23	-	74 77	Do
Louis T. Jamison, do -	-	3,000 00	139 81	3,139 81	2,340 77	-	799 04	Do
Capt. H. Johnson, do do -	34 83	300 00	7 73	342 56	298 07	-	44 49	Do
Doct. B. King, do do -	-	300 00	-	300 00	300 00	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. J. J. B. Kingsbury, do -	171 72	250 00	-	421 72	317 29	-	104 43	Dis.; ac. for 3d quarter not rec.
J. W. Kingsbury, do -	969 89	-	609 17	1,579 06	1,178 76	-	400 30	Do
M. Knowlton, do do -	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	-	Closed.
Edgar M. Lacey, do do -	425 15	1,900 00	651 04	2,976 19	2,354 67	-	621 52	Disbursing.
R. B. Lee, do do -	-	100 00	-	100 00	100 00	-	-	Closed.

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John L'Engle,	do	do	-		-	632 36	632 36	632 36	-	-	Do
T. B. Linnard,	do	do	-		100 00	68 69	168 69	95 07	-	73 62	Disbursing.
Bt. Capt. Allen Lowd,		do	265 04		4,450 00	621 82	5,336 86	4,920 27	-	416 59	Do
Lieut. John Mackay,	do	do	271 71		-	-	271 71	271 71	-	-	Closed.
H. S. Mallory,	do	do	-		-	526 42	526 42	496 37	-	30 05	Disbursing.
Wm. B. McKee,	do	do	-		800 00	-	800 00	800 00	-	-	Closed.
J. B. Magruder,	do	do	-		1,500 00	1 16	1,501 16	1,501 16	-	-	Do
Wm. S. Maitland,		do	27 23		100 00	-	127 23	127 23	-	-	Do
M. E. Merrill,		do	450 33		-	133 41	583 76	458 35	-	125 41	Disbursing.
Bt. Capt. C. S. Merchant,		do	43 31		1,238 30	14 91	1,296 52	1,296 52	-	-	Do
James Monroe,		do	4,916 51		3,600 00	2,868 06	11,384 57	7,079 91	-	4,304 66	Resigned 30th Sept. Balance due U. S. on settlement.
Lieut. Governeur Morris,		do	-		1,100 00	1,104 46	2,204 46	1,628 95	-	575 51	Disbursing.
L. N. Morris,		do	1,254 70		2,600 00	1,039 52	4,894 22	4,474 10	-	420 12	Do
P. Morrison,		do	189 64		5,208 94	2 50	5,401 08	5,277 36	-	123 72	Do
A. H. Morton,		do	-		1,414 23	-	1,414 23	146 68	-	1,267 50	Do ac's 3d quarter not rec.
Geo. Nauman,	do	do	-		-	267 25	267 25	267 25	-	-	Closed.
F. D. Newcomb,		do	-		2,800 00	89 74	2,889 74	3,166 70	276 96	-	Disbursing.
Wm. Palmer,		do	-		750 00	-	750 00	679 43	-	70 57	Do
R. P. Parrott,		do	639 67		950 00	24 05	1,613 72	1,561 81	-	45 91	Do
M. A. Patrick,	do	do	-		1,000 00	91 45	1,091 45	1,091 45	-	-	Closed.
R. H. Peyton,	do	do	-		650 00	88 36	738 36	594 99	-	143 37	Disbursing.
Benj. Poole,	do	do	-		250 00	24 25	274 25	274 15	-	10	Balance due U. S. on settlem't.
G. S. Rains,	do	do	257 25		-	-	257 25	55 66	-	201 59	Disbursing.
Sam'l L. Russell,		do	555 18		-	1,110 88	1,666 06	1,400 09	-	265 97	Do
J. B. Scott,		do	30 02		500 00	4 49	534 51	534 51	-	-	Closed.
R. Sevier,	do	do	569 75		-	559 94	1,129 69	673 42	-	456 27	Disbursing.
R. C. Smead,		do	-		5,500 00	-	5,500 00	5,411 06	-	88 94	Do
Cons'te Smith,	do	do	-		-	632 46	632 46	632 46	-	-	Closed.
Major H. Stanton,		do	-		4,000 00	-	4,000 00	3,145 94	-	854 06	Disbursing.
Lieut. E. V. Sumner,		do	159 20		29,500 00	40 13	23,699 33	20,573 67	-	9,125 66	Do $8,000 ordered to be deposited in Bank U. S. at Buffalo on ac. of the U. S.
Capt. J. P. Taylor, commissary			-		15,500 00	-	15,500 00	15,133 51	-	366 49	Do
Lieut. R. C. Tilghman, act'g a. c. s.			-		-	246 73	246 73	151 40	-	95 33	Do
A. W. Thornton,		do	659 51		300 00	1 5 40	1,084 91	831 32	-	253 59	Do
D. Van Ness,	do	do	103 41		100 00	-	203 41	129 62	-	73 79	Do
D. H. Vinton,	do	do	46 12		250 00	-	296 12	294 00	-	2 12	Do
J. R. Vinton,		do	-		-	533 8	533 78	123 93	-	40) 85	Do
Col. J. B. Walbach,	do	do	-		100 00	-	100 00	100 00	-	-	Closed.

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STATEMENT—Continued

NAMES.	Balances on hand 31st December, 1831.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures, [illegible]rs, sales of officers, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to contractors and asst. com's'rs 30th Sept. 1832.	Balances due from cont'rs and asst. com's'rs 30th Sept. 1832.	REMARKS.
Lieut. R. D. A. Wade, acting a. c. s.	27 11	100 00	-	127 11	63 40	-	63 71	Disbursing.
George Webb, do	17 30	250 00	-	267 30	267 30	-	-	Closed.
L. B. Webster, do do	73 89	750 00	-	823 89	639 34	-	184 55	Disbursing.
Major H. Whiting, do [illegible]	-	-	49 00	49 00	49 00	-	-	Closed.
Lieut. E. Williams, do do	-	-	1,048 43	1,048 43	212 84	-	835 59	Disbursing.
Capt. Thomas Wright do do	-	-	715 62	715 62	271 29	-	444 33	Do
Total amounts	19,500 41	248,006 06	26,576 76	294,083 23	252,910 77	557 11	41,729 57	

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount charged		$294,083 23
Balances due to assistant commissaries on the settlement of their accounts		557 11
		294,640 34
Accounted for		252,910 77
		41,729 57
Deduct this sum charged to contractors, not as advances or remittances, but as the difference between the contract prices and the purchases made by the agents of the Department to supply deficiencies		330 93
Leaving an actual balance in the hands of the assistant and acting assistant commissaries to be accounted for in the 4th quarter of the year		41,398 64

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, 22d November, 1832.

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S*

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No. 7.

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, Nov. 24th, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of 20th August last, I have the honor to transmit a report of the general result of the proceedings and operations of this Department, between the 1st of October, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832; embracing also a view of its fiscal concerns, as they have transpired during the greater period, between the 1st of January, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832.

The papers marked A and B present a general view of these concerns during the last mentioned period, as well in regard to the amounts of the expenditures under the several heads of appropriation, as in reference to their objects, and to the various ordnance stations where they have been made.

The first of these (A) shows the whole amount of funds remitted from the Treasury to disbursing officers, and contractors in this Department during the year 1831, to have been - - - - - $811,400 77

That the portion of that sum, which was expended and accounted for, during the same period, amounted to - - 752,458 65

And that, at the close of that year, there remained unexpended, and in the hands of disbursing officers the sum of - 58,942 12

A balance which, it may be proper to remark, was promptly liquidated by the responsible disbursing officers, early in the first quarter of 1832.

Statement B exhibits the total amount of funds remaining in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the year 1831, and which have been remitted to them and to contractors during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1832. This amount will be seen to have been $648,737 49

And the portion of this sum expended, and for which accounts have been rendered, during the same period, will be seen in the same statement to have amounted to - - - 602,881 81

The unexpended balance exhibited in the same statement, as being in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the third quarter of 1832, having been - - - - 45,885 68

Statement C presents a view of the general result of the operations at the several arsenals and armories of the United States, in the manufacture, repair, and purchase of some of the principal articles of ordnance, ordnance stores, and building materials. It exhibits the result of these operations to the extent to which they have been completed during the year between the 1st of October, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832, indicating among other articles of ordnance, and ordnance stores, which have been fabricated, or procured, the following, viz.

Of Artillery, 133 32 pdr., iron cannon.
11 24 pdr, casemate and barbette carriages with implements complete; and
93 field carriages with implements complete.

Of small arms manufactured at the National Armories,
27,453 muskets complete,
3,490 Hall's rifles.

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Of accoutrements for small arms, about

3,000 sets for infantry,
4,000 " for riflemen, and
1,000 " for cavalry.

Statement D shows the extent of the operations during the year between the 1st October, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832, which have occurred in procuring ordnance and ordnance stores, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories. This statement presents also, a view of the expenditures under the act, which have resulted during the same period in procuring the stores; amounting for all objects to - - - - - - - - - $173,569 26

It exhibits, among other articles of ordnance stores procured,

84 field carriages, with their implements complete;
8,000 muskets complete;
740 Hall's rifles; about
2,400 sets of infantry accoutrements;
3,151 sets of rifle accoutrements; and
2,087 pairs of holsters.

Statement F exhibits the amount of ordnance and ordnance stores, valued in muskets, which have been apportioned for the year 1831 to the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the militia. This apportionment being founded on the most recent returns of the strength of the militia, as made by the Adjutants General of the militia of the States, to the Adjutant General of the army.

Statement F shows the several articles of ordnance, and ordnance stores, which have been distributed to the militia of the States and Territories, (during the year, between the 1st of October, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832;) the distribution being in accordance with the last apportionment, and with the balances due on apportionments made prior to that of the year 1831. In this statement will be perceived among other articles distributed,

17 pieces of field artillery;
23 field carriages and equipments complete;
21,070 muskets, rifles, carbines, and pistols;
2,739 artillery and cavalry swords;
5,767 sets of accoutrements for small arms; and
1,100 sets of cavalry accoutrements.

Statement G presents a view of the amount of munitions of war, issued by this Department during the year between the 1st of October, 1831, and the 30th September, 1832, to the army, to the militia in the service of the United States, to the Engineer Department, and to the State of South Carolina on the last war account. These issues, it will be perceived, have been unusually large; a circumstance which has proceeded principally from the necessity of arming and equipping considerable bodies of the militia, acting in the service of the United States, on the occasion of the late Indian disturbances on the Northwestern frontier.

Statement H presents a view of the result of the operations of the United States Lead Mines, for a period of ten years, ending with the 30th September, 1832, during which time, it is perceived by the statement, that about fifty-six millions of pounds of lead have been manufactured at the mines; and that, in the year ending with the 30th September, 1832, there were manufactured but 4,281,876 pounds, an amount falling short of that of the preceding year by 2,167,204 pounds. This deficiency is explained, partly

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from the fact, that during the last year no lead had been drawn, as in preceding years, from the mines of Missouri; no leases having been granted in Missouri since the passage of the act of March the 3d, 1829, authorizing the sale of all the mineral lands in that State; and the amounts of all such as had not expired at the date of that act, having been settled. And partly from the early commencement of the last winter, which arrested the operations on the Upper Mississippi, much earlier in the season than usual. But the deficiency must be attributed mainly, to the general derangement and interruption of business during the greater part of the last summer, in consequence of the war with the Indians on that frontier.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD,
Col. of Ordnance

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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A.

STATEMENT of the money expended through

OFFICERS' NAMES AND STATIONS.	AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES			
	APPROPRIATIONS.			
	National armories.	Current expenses of the Ordnance service.	Arsenals.	Armament of fortifications.
C. Howard, armory Springfield, Mass.	196,064 80	-	-	-
D. Bedinger, armory, Harper's Ferry, Va.	185,762 52	304 50	-	-
Capt. C. Mellon and Lieut. J. Hills, arsenal, Kennebec, Me.	-	3,000 00	4,021 24	-
Maj. H. K. Craig, arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	-	1,940 00	71 45	-
Lieut. J. M. Washington, arsenal, Champlain, Vt.	-	764 39	500 00	-
Major G. Talcott, arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.	-	9,625 84	16,388 02	2,271 00
Captain J. S. Abeel, arsenal, Rome, N. Y.	-	2,400 00	-	-
Major R. L. Baker, arsenal, Alleghany, Pa.	-	6,654 00	10,130 00	-
Colonel J. B. Walbach, arsenal, Frankford, Pa.	-	2,476 09	600 00	-
Col. J. Bankhead, arsenal, Pikesville, Md.	-	880 00	-	300 00
Lieut. J. Symington, arsenal, Washington city	-	10,530 05	967 00	1,682 56
Lieut. J. Williamson and M. C. Buck, arsenal, Belona, Va.	-	5,223 90	-	106 08
Col. A. C. W. Fanning, arsenal, Augusta, Geo.	-	4,752 10	53 10	-
Lt. R. B. Lee and Lt. W. Wheelwright, arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.	-	3,022 70	16,128 65	-
Lieut. W. Smith, arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama	-	-	39,676 89	-
S. Anderson, arsenal, Baton Rouge, Lou.	-	4,772 04	1,389 58	-
Lieut. J. Howard, depot, Detroit, M. T.	-	1,485 00	-	-
Capt. S. Perkins and Lieut. M. Ringgold, New York	-	1,580 91	-	
Lieut. W. Maynadier and Lieut. B. Huger, Fort Monroe	-	4,739 42	-	6,604 63
D. S. Gaillard, depot, Charlestown, S. C.	-	217 94	-	-
Capt. T. C. Legate, Lead Mines	-	5,668 57	-	-
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms	-	-	-	57,703 65
Settlements on audited accounts	-	694 24	-	63 78
Total	$381,827 32	70,731 69	89,895 93	68,731 70

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 24th*, 1832.

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A.

the Ordnance Department, in the year 1831.

IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS JANUARY 1st, 1831.							Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers, 31st December, 1831.
APPROPRIATIONS.								
Arming and equipping the militia.	Purchase of land.	For building new armory.	Extending walls & embankments.	Erecting forging and tilt ham'r shop.	Erect'g dwelling houses.	Total amount.		
3,108 46	-	2,000	-	-	-	201,173 26	198,390 35	2,782 91
276 25	-	-	8,000	6,500	9,635	210,478 27	187,911 94	22,566 33
40 00	-	-	-	-	-	7,061 24	6,967 93	93 31
11 12	25 01	-	-	-	-	2,047 58	1,954 62	92 96
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264 39	1,171 41	92 98
17,900 00	-	-	-	-	-	46,154 86	42,953 73	3,201 13
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400 00	2,387 03	12 97
11,332 24	-	-	-	-	-	28,116 24	23,439 78	4,676 46
3,339 00	-	-	-	-	-	6,415 09	5,459 81	955 28
20 00	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	1,075 10	124 90
13,661 06	-	-	-	-	-	26,840 67	21,543 42	5,297 25
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,329 98	5,228 66	101 32
235 56	-	-	-	-	-	5,040 76	5,040 76	
150 00	-	-	-	-	-	19,301 35	16,846 53	2,454 82
	-	-	-	-	-	39,676 89	35,243 91	4,432 98
144 83	-	-	-	-	-	6,306 45	4,757 12	1,549 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,485 00	1,289 21	195 79
11,430 00	-	-	-	-	-	13,030 91	7,807 79	5,223 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,344 05	7,109 05	4,235 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	217 94	172 25	45 69
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,668 57	4,860 98	807 59
110,612 76	-	-		-	-	168,316 41	168,316 41	
1,772 84	-	-	-	-	-	2,530 86	2,530 86	
$174,054 12	25 01	2,000	8,000	6,500	9,635	811,400 77	752,458 65	58,942 12

G. BOMFORD, *Col. of Ordnance.*

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B.

STATEMENT of the money expended through the Ordnance Department during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1832.

STATIONS.	Amount transmitted in the first, second, & third quarters of 1832, and remaining in officers' hands at the close of the year 1831.	Amount of accounts rendered in the first, second, & third quarters of the year 1832.	Balances remaining in officers' hands 1st of Oct. 1832.
Armory, Springfield, Mass. -	$156,301 71	$145,975 95	$10,325 76
Do Harper's Ferry, Va. -	171,595 15	163,197 62	8,397 53
Arsenal, Kennebeck, Me. -	6,331 94	5,009 51	1,322 43
Do Watertown, Mass. -	2,196 35	2,103 65	92 70
Do Champlain, Vt. -	740 98	740 98	
Do Watervliet, N. Y. -	35,763 39	31,458 48	4,304 91
Do Rome, " -	1,468 09	1,469 09	
Do Alleghany, Penn. -	29,444 48	25,607 64	3,836 84
Do Frankford, " -	8,427 91	8,427 91	
Do Pikesville, Md. -	805 10	805 10	
Do Washington City, -	23,253 26	19,160 84	4,092 42
Do Bellona, Va. -	2,728 32	2,320 73	407 59
Do Augusta, Geo. -	1,850 00	1,427 01	422 99
Do Mount Vernon, Ala. -	16,282 98	14,456 86	1,826 12
Do Baton Rouge, La. -	3,089 33	2,139 60	949 73
Do St. Louis, Missouri, -	7,947 19	5,418 54	2,528 65
Depot, Detroit, M. T. -	3,652 53	1,512 34	2,140 19
Do New York - -	18,473 12	14,103 64	4,369 48
Do Charleston, S. C. -	45 69	—	45 66
Fort Monroe, Va. - -	11,295 00	11,146 63	148 37
Lead Mines, - - -	2,637 59	1,993 31	644 28
Sundry contractors for cannon and small arms, - -	143,345 46	143,345 46	
Sundry payments on audited accounts, - - -	1,061 92	1,061 92	
Total -	$648,737 49	$602,891 81	$45,855 68

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *November 24th*, 1832.

GEO. BOMFORD,
Colonel of Ordnance.

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C.

STATEMENT of work done, and articles procured and repaired, at the Arsenals and Armories of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832.

MADE AND PROCURED.

42 pounder iron cannon.	1
32 do do	133
Muskets complete.	26,453
Do. without bayonets.	1,000
Do. for cadets.	13
Rifles—Hall's patent.	3,490
Screw drivers.	22,667
Wipers.	21,452
Ball screws.	1,920
Spring vises.	12,791
Flint caps.	39,332
32 pound cascomate carriage.	1
6 do field do	90
24 do howitzers do	3
24 do sea & gat do	10
10 inch mortar beds.	2
6 pound cassoon.	1
Sponges and rammers.	131
Worms and staves.	158
Tompions assorted.	121
Implement straps.	183
Cannon wads, assorted.	1,918
Handspikes, do	2446
Prolongs.	
Bricoles.	713
Portfire cases.	230
Tube boxes or pouches.	242
Gunners' haversacks.	326
Sponge buckets.	32
Sponge covers.	109

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STATEMENT C.—Continued.

MADE AND PROCURED.

49	Linstocks.
86	Portfire stocks.
1	Traveling forge, complete.
3,051	Cartridge boxes.
2,151	Do belts.
6,598	Bayonet scabbards.
2,514	Do belts.
4,623	Brushes and picks.
4,550	Rifle pouches and belts.
1,184	Cavalry cartridge boxes.
1,831	Sabre belts.
7,491	Belt plates.
1,388	Holsters, pairs.
143	Canister bottoms.
900	Canisters.
2,807	Shot blocks.
1,930	Portfires.
400	Fuses, filled.
613	Rockets.
10	Quick-match, pounds.
544	Slow-match, pounds.
4,491	Flannel cartridges.
4,257	Cartridge bags, flannel.
783	Paper bags with flannel bottoms.
21,819	Priming tubes, filled.
395	32-pounder cannon balls.
1,024	Strapped shot, fixed.
504	Canister shot, do
50	Grape shot, loose, pounds.

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STATEMENT C—Continued.

MADE AND PROCURED

5,214	Canister shot, loose, pounds.
384,395	Musket ball and buck shot cartridges.
58,979	Musket cartridges, blank.
11,322	Bullets, musket, pounds.
540	Do rifle do
4	Elevating machines.
11	Rimmers, assorted.
2	Gins.
3	Do falls.
1	Sling-cart.
33	Shot gages.
16	Shell do
13	Shot frames.
78	Lacker for cannons, gallons.
5	Rocket moulds.
467	Arm-chests.
463	Ammunition kegs.
445	Packing boxes.
98,147	Iron, bar, and sheet, pounds.
1,032	Steel, pounds.
765	Brass, do
61,129	Copper, pig, bar and sheet, pounds.
12,020	Tin, block.
8,200	Oak timber, feet.
626	Cypress do do
71,460	Oak plank, do
6,054	Ash do do
195,034	Pine do do
67,996	Do timber hewn, feet.

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STATEMENT C—Continued.

MADE AND PROCURED.											REPAIRED.																			
Walnut plank., feet.	Gun carriage timber, sets.	Shinkles, No.	Bricks, do	Lime, bushels.	Junk, pounds.	Copper pans, No.	Do. powder measurers	Do. scoops	Fire engines.	Pumps.	Muskets.	Do cleaned and oiled.	Rifles.	Hall's patent do	Pistols.	Guns carriages.	Travelling forge.	Screw drivers.	Wipers.	Ball screws.	Spring vises.	Sets accoutrements.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladles and worms.	Ammunition kegs.	Powder barrels.	Water casks.	Arm chests.	Wagon.	Carts.
4,410	51	48,250	356,000	4,066	4,319	9	36	14	13	2	3,562	2,330	550	57	206	10	1	17,712	17,712	1,771	1,784	124	90	39	10	80	5	36	1	

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November* 24, 1832.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Col. of Ordnance.*

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D.

STATEMENT of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured, and of the expenditures made, under the Act for arming the Militia, from the 1st October, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832.

ARMS, &C., PROCURED.															
Muskets complete.	Rifles, (Hall's) do.	Cartridge boxes.	Do. box belts	Bayonet scabbards.	Do. belts.	Belt plates.	Sabre belts.	Sets rifle accoutrements.	Rifle flasks.	Holsters, pairs.	Cavalry Cartridge boxes.	6-pounder field carriages, with equipments complete.	Sets of timber for 6-pounder field carriages.	Copper and tin for the fabrication of brass field cannon, pounds.	6-pounder cannon balls.
8000	740	2399	2374	3639	2514	5930	2432	3151	1600	2087	1882	84	140	73,149	421

EXPENDITURES, VIZ.

Amount paid for arms, &c. - - - - -	$165,597 66
Do. for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution of the arms, &c., to the several States and Territories - - - - - - -	7,971 60
	$173,569 26

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 24, 1824.

GEO. BOMFORD,
Col. of Ordnance.

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E.

APPORTIONMENT of arms to the Militia for the year 1831, *under the act of* 1808, *for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of the return.	Number of Militia.	No. of arms apportioned in muskets.
Maine - - -	1831	41,136	472
New Hampshire - -	1831	28,992	332
Massachusetts - - -	1831	48,319	554
Connecticut - - -	1831	24,518	281
Rhode Island - - -	1831	9,600	110
Vermont - - -	1824	27,653	317
New York - - -	1830	188,615	2,163
New Jersey - - -	1829	39,171	449
Pennsylvania - - -	1831	182,285	2,090
Delaware - - -	1827	9,229	106
Maryland - - -	1831	46,259	531
Virginia - - -	1831	101,488	1,164
North Carolina - -	1831	66,552	763
South Carolina - -	1830	49,512	569
Georgia - - -	1830	42,832	491
Kentucky - - -	1831	70,590	810
Tennessee - - -	1830	60,982	699
Ohio - - - -	1831	126,471	1,450
Louisiana - - -	1829	14,808	170
Indiana - - -	1829	40,000	459
Mississippi - - -	1830	13,724	157
Illinois - - -	1831	27,386	314
Alabama - - -	1829	30,000	344
Missouri - - -	1830	7,838	90
Michigan - - -	1831	5,476	63
Arkansas - - -	1825	2,028	23
Florida - - -	1831	827	9
District of Columbia - -	1829	1,756	20
Total -	- -	1,308,047	15,000

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Nov. 24, 1832.

GEO. BOMFORD,
Col. of Ordnance.

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F.

STATEMENT of the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, distributed to the Militia, under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832.

2	8-pounder brass cannon.
2	6 inch brass howitzers.
12	6-pounder iron cannon.
1	24-pounder iron howitzer, with carriage and equipments complete.
4	12-pounder field carriages, and equipments complete.
18	6-pounder do. do. do.
12,470	muskets complete.
3,135	rifles do.
5,345	pistols.
120	carbines.
2,428	sabres.
311	swords.
4,792	sets infantry accoutrements.
975	sets rifle do.
1,843	sabre belts.
1,243	cavalry cartridge boxes.
1,118	holsters, (pairs) and
400	sword belts.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Nov. 24, 1832.

GEO. BOMFORD.
Col. of Ordnance.

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G.

STATEMENT of the Artillery, Small Arms, Accoutrements, and other Ordnance Stores, issued to the Troops, the Engineer Department, and to the State of South Carolina, on the late war account, from 1st October, 1831, to 30th September, 1832.

| | | |

STATEMENT G—Continued.

630	Fuses assorted.
3	Fuse saws.
5	Fuse setters.
4	Fuse rasps.
3	Fuse mallets.
1	Copper adze and driver.
8444	Muskets complete.
1185	Rifles do
120	Carbines do
2492	Pistols do
28	Sergeants' and musicians' swords.
1273	Cavalry sabres.
6874	Cartridge boxes.
6874	Cartridge-box belts.
5940	Bayonet scabbards.
6411	Bayonet belts.
1635	Gun slings.
5689	Brushes and picks.
403	Sets of rifle accoutrements.
500	Rifle flasks.
22	Sword belts.
1500	Sabre belts.
1200	Holsters, pairs.
1600	Cavalry cartridge boxes.
87,686	Musket flints.
22,000	Rifle and pistol flints.
15,405	Cannon powder, lbs.
7907	Musket do
3400	Rifle do
2066	Cannon cartridges.
694,082	Musket do

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STATEMENT G—Continued.

4,027	Cartridge bags, flannel.
100	Flannel yards.
431	Cannon cartridge, musket cartridge, and port-fire paper, lbs.
2,285	Port-fires.
9,800	Priming tubes.
296	Slow match, lbs.
150	Refined nitre, lbs.
80	Pulverized sulphur, lbs.
1,598	Percussion primers.
3,100	Musket bullets, lbs.
139	Buck-shot, lbs.
50	Signal rockets.
290,100	Lead, pounds.
23	Twine, lbs.
97	Lacker for cannon, galls.
439	Paints, assorted, lbs.
22	Linseed and neats' foot oil, gallons.
3	Spirits turpentine, gallons.
27	Paint brushes, assorted.
4	Shell hooks.
6	Copper funnels.
2	Sets powder measures.
2	Budge barrels.
2	Shot gauges, sets.
1	Set carpenter's tools, complete.
1	Set blacksmith's do
2	Iron swivels.
150	Balls for do.
438	Timber for skids for cannon, feet.
1,216	Junk wads.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, Nov. 24, 1832.*

GEO. BOMFORD, *Col. of Ordnance.*

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H.

STATEMENT of the Lead made at the United States' Lead Mines annually, from 1821 *to the* 30*th September,* 1832.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
Pounds of lead made from 1821, to 30th September, 1823 - -	335,130	- -	335,130
Do. do. for the year ending 30th September, 1824 -	175,220	- -	175,220
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1825 -	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1826 -	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1827 -	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1828 -	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1829 -	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1830 -	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1831 -	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
Do. do. do. 30th September, 1832 -	4,281,876	- -	4,281,876
Totals - -	50,752,636	5,151,252	55,903,888

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 24, 1832.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Col. of Ordnance.*

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H—Continued

STATEMENT of the operations of the United States' Lead Mines in the vicinity of Fever River, and in Missouri, from 30th September, 1831, to the 30th September, 1832.

	Fever River.	Missouri.*	Total.
Pounds of lead made	4,281,876		4,281,876
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent	238,898		238,898
Rents remaining due 30th September, 1831	172,204		172,204
Total rents due 30th September, 1832	411,102		411,102
Pounds of lead received during the year	155,451		155,451
Rents remaining due 30th September, 1832	255,651		255,651

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 24, 1832.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Col. of Ordnance.*

* Nothing has been done in Missouri, since the passage of the act of March 5, 1829, authorizing the sale of the lead mines in that State, besides attempting to settle the accounts of the leases, which had been previously granted; and these settlements appear to be now closed.
G. B.

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No. 8.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
20th October, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I herewith enclose duplicate estimates of the expenses of the Medical Department, of the army and of the Surgeon General's office, for the year 1833. The amount drawn and remitted to the acting apothecary, from the commencement of the present year, to the termination of the 3d quarter, has been $10,911, and the amount of accounts rendered and settled by him, in the same period, has been $10,846 22. Of the expenditures made on account of the Medical Department, by the officers of the Quarter Master's Department, during the same period, accounts have been rendered and settled to the amount of $7,998 76. In consequence of the movements and sickness on the north-west frontier, the expenses of the year, will be somewhat greater then heretofore, and a small addition has been made to the estimate, for medicines, hospital stores, and bedding.

All the officers of the Department are on duty, and under orders, except four, one of whom is on furlough, one in arrest by the civil authority, and two are unfit for duty, in consequence of ill health.

The several reports and returns required by the regulations of the department, have been duly received, and all public property under the charge of the surgeons has been satisfactorily accounted for. The number of deaths reported in hospital, during the year ending June 30th, has been 109, of which 18 were from consumption, 16 from intemperance and accidents, leaving 75 from all other causes.

Allow me again respectfully "to call the attention of the department, to the several memorials presented, and the several reports made in relation to graduating the pay of surgeon's of the army, in proportion to their term of service, and especially as they are now the only subordinate officers of either army or navy, whose pay has not been increased. In 1816 an additional ration was allowed to all lieutenants of the army, and subsequently an additional ration, to both captains and lieutenants, with $10 per month to the former, while on duty with their companies. In 1828 an addition of $10 per month, and one ration per day, was made to lieutenants of the navy, and in the same year, the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the navy, was increased after the periods of 5 and 10 years service. The senior surgeon after 10 years, and "while in actual service at sea," receives $85 per month more than the junior assistants, and $37 per month more than the full pay and emoluments of the army surgeon, when on actual duty with his regiment; while the latter can at no period and under no circumstances, receive above $11 per month more than the junior assistant, or than he did at his first appointment."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. LOVELL,
Surgeon General.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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No. 9.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions dated on the 21st September, 1832, I have prepared and have now the honor to enclose five statements, as follows, viz.

No. 1. Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the Purchasing Department, during the three first quarters of the year 1832.

No. 2. Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1832, on account of the Purchasing Department.

No. 3. Statement of moneys disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1832, on account of the appropriation for the purchase of woollens, per act of 1829.

No. 4. Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of 1832, on account of the contingencies of the army.

No. 5. Statement of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of 1832, on account of the appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
CALLENDER IRVINE.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of moneys drawn from the appropriation for the Purchasing Department (for 1832*) during the three first quarters of the year* 1832.

1832.					
April 23.	By Secretary of the Treasury's warrant,	No.	614,	$40,000	00
June 11.	Do	do	do	976,	30,840	32
July 12.	Do	do	do	1,230	26,343	65
Aug. 16.	Do	do	do	1,496	25,000	00
Sept. 13.	Do	do	do	1,725	20,066	19
					$142,250	16

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18*th*, 1832.

C. IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War

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No. 2.

STATEMENT of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1832, *on account of the Purchasing Department.*

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department between the 1st January and the 30th September, 1832, as per Statement No. 1.		$142,250 16
By amount expended during the first quarter of 1832, passed to the credit of C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor Treasury Department	$11,971 19	
By amount expended during the second quarter of 1832, and credited as above, as per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department	54,828 20	
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1822, as per account in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, for examination and settlement	69,525 73	
	$136,325 12	
Add, this sum $10,000, expended during the second and third quarters of 1832, on account of the purchase of woollens in advance, per act of 1829, as per Statement No. 3, borrowed in November, 1831, and repaid by disbursements on said account	10,000 00	
	$146,325 12	
Deduct, this sum embraced in the above expenditures, being bills paid for goods furnished in 1831, the appropriation falling short of the amount of accounts rendered for settlement	4,967 57	
Amount of disbursements on account of the appropriation for 1832		141,357 55
Balance unexpended of moneys received on account of the appropriation for 1832, during the three first quarters of said year		$892 61

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18*th*, 1832.

C. IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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No. 3.

STATEMENT of moneys disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1832, *on account of the appropriation for the purchase of woollens, per act of* 1829.

By amount of disbursements during the second quarter of the year 1832, passed to the credit to C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department - - - -	$2,233 99
By amount of disbursements during the third quarter of the year 1832, as per account in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor Treasury Department for examination and settlement - - - - - - - -	7,766 01
	$10,000 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *October 18th*, 1832.
C. IRVINE, *Com. Gen. of Pur.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 4.

STATEMENT of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1832, *on account of the Contingencies of the War Department.*

1832. Sep. 17. Received the Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 1,730, amount - - - - -	$551 19
Sep. 27. Paid Collector of Passyunk township taxes assessed on the United States' arsenal, for 1832 -	$551 19

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *October 18th*, 1832.
C. IRVINE, *Com. Gen. of Pur.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 5.

STATEMENT of moneys received and disbursed during the three first quarters of the year 1832, *on account of the appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties per act of 2d March,* 1831.

1832. July 12. Received the Secretary of the Treasury's warrant, No. 1,210, for - - - - -	$4,509 81
By amount of disbursements during the third quarter of 1832, passed to the credit of C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases, as per account settled by the Second Auditor Treasury Department - - -	$4,509 81

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *October 18th*, 1832.
C. IRVINE, *Com. Gen. of Pur.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

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No. 10.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 22, 1832.

SIR: By an order of the department, under date of the 20th August, I was required to furnish an estimate of the current expenses for the Indian service for the ensuing year, together with statements of the various and important concerns connected therewith, under the charge and supervision of this office. The accompanying paper, marked A, is a duplicate of the estimate which I had the honor of recently submitting, in conformity with said order, from which it will be seen that the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1833, are stated at $142,300.

The amount exhibited in this estimate shows a diminution, from that submitted at the last session of Congress, of about the sum of $12,750. This diminution arises principally from the consolidation of agencies, and from the discontinuance of such agents and other officers as the removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi rendered no longer necessary.

Papers B and C, which I have now the honor of submitting, contain the statements further embraced in the order before mentioned, with which are associated such observations as may serve to explain and elucidate what might perhaps otherwise appear intricate and obscure.

Statement B, is an exhibit of the amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement, under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian Department, during the three first quarters of the year 1832; the amount for which accounts have been rendered, for the same period under each head, respectively; and the several balances that are still to be accounted for, according to the books of this office. The sums remitted for disbursement amount, by this statement, to $958,959 28; of which accounts have been rendered, as therein shown, amounting to $638,555 36; leaving, to be accounted for, the sum of $320,403 92.

It is probable that the agents who hold this balance, and who are charged with the payment of Indian annuities, and other specified trusts, have either not completed their disbursements, or that the great distance of the places where many of them exercise their functions, has hitherto prevented their accounts from being received in season to be embodied in this report.

In statement C is detailed the information required, by the order of the department, in relation to the schools established in the Indian country, deriving aid from the annual appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. To this are appended the substance of the last reports received at this office from the different societies and institutions; an account of the measures contemplated in the future management of this fund, and of the disposition which has been made of the funds provided for in treaties with several of the tribes. The number of the pupils, Indian children, taught at the schools embraced in the statement, is 1865.

There are, besides these, 114 Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. The expense of their education is defrayed from funds set apart by the Indians themselves, under treaty stipulations, for this purpose. In

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last year's report from this bureau, the condition and beneficial effects of this valuable institution were fully stated; and it is gratifying, to be able to repeat, at this time, all the favorable intimations therein expressed. It is not believed that the education funds of the Indians could have been more advantageously employed than in the formation and support of this academy.

The contributions of the Government to the establishment and maintenance of Indian schools, grounded, as they are, on the most humane considerations, cannot fail to be followed by beneficial results. If there be any human mean of directing the intelligence of the Indian from its narrow and contracted sphere, to enlarged and comprehensive views, it must exist in the cultivation of knowledge, operating to expand and improve the mental faculties. The lessons of early instruction rarely fail to carry their impress to after life. Indian children evince a facility of acquirement no wise inferior to those of European origin, and their rapid improvement under tuition, and the gratification they manifest in their progress, afford ample proof of the benefits of cultivating this benign source of amelioration of the savage condition. Influenced by so genial an incitement, and actuated by impulses honorable to humanity, numerous religious and benevolent associations have sent forth laborers in the field of improvement, or have rendered pecuniary aid towards forwarding the work, for the promotion of which Government furnishes liberal and steady assistance. Unrelaxing efforts may be expected to be crowned with eventual success. The benighted regions of other parts of the earth have become gradually enlightened by the prosecution of similar means, long continued; and the Picts of England, and Vandals and Goths of continental Europe, remain standing monuments of savage habits and heathenish darkness, subdued and irradiated by the light of knowledge and the sun of christianity.

Kindred benefits may be calculated on in the institution of the comprehensive scheme, adopted by the Government for the removal of the Indian tribes to territories in the west, now in actual and progressive operation. Contiguity of white settlements had invariably tended to depreciate the Indian character. The evil was always without counterbalance of possible good, either present or in reversion, and was always accompanied by a demonstration of decreasing population. It was evident, that they must either be left to the fate that was gradually threatening their entire extinction, or that the Government, by some magnanimous act of interposition, should rescue them from approaching destruction, and devise a plan for their preservation and security. From such benign considerations arose the generous policy of transferring their residence, and congregating their tribes, in domains suited to their condition, and set apart for their use. In the consummation of this grand and sacred object rests the sole chance of averting Indian annihilation. Founded in pure and disinterested motives, may it meet the approval of heaven, by the complete attainment of its beneficent ends!

In pursuance of the policy embraced by the views thus detailed, measures have been taken for the execution of the treaties concluded with the Senecas, Shawnee, Ottoway, and Wyandot Indians, and ratified at the last session of Congress; and those tribes are now on their way to their western home, where it is presumable they will arrive previously to the ensuing winter.

Suitable steps have also been taken to carry into effect the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians at the last session of Congress. The liberal provision made by the Government for that tribe will, it is believed, greatly

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tend to the improvement of their condition, and, at the same time, be productive of much benefit to the State of Alabama, within whose confines their wide and extended possessions are situated.

The Seminole Indians having sustained much suffering for several preceding years, through the failure of crops, occasioned by the inundation of their lands, and from other causes, felt disposed, under the privations of the past winter, to seek a better fortune in a kinder soil. Colonel James Gadsden was accordingly commissioned to negotiate with them for the relinquishment of their title to land in Florida, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi among their Creek kinsmen. A provisional treaty was consequently concluded with them, and will be obligatory, if the deputation of their chiefs, who have gone to examine their destined country, shall pronounce on it favorably for the future residence of the tribe. The treaty is herewith communicated.

Colonel Gadsden has also concluded a treaty with the principal band of the Appalachicola Indians in Florida, for the relinquishment of their land to the United States, and their removal to the west of the Mississippi river, and beyond the limits of the States and Territories of the United States. The state of the negotiation with the two remaining bands, warrants the belief that they will soon follow their kinsmen, and thereby relieve Florida of its entire Indian population. The treaty is herewith submitted.

The Cherokees have not, as yet, signified any determination to accept the generous overtures of the Government for their removal; but, from the increasing evils unavoidably connected with their present location, and a favorable change of sentiment in some of their chiefs, together with the obvious benefits that would result from their acceptance of the proffered terms, it is reasonable to suppose that their adverse feelings are fast subsiding, and will, at no distant day, give place to more favorable views. The chiefs opposed to the scheme, avail themselves of their arbitrary authority, and resort to menaces to keep the well disposed from emigrating. The Government has, in the mean time, encouraged their emigration under the provisions of the treaty of 1828, and about six hundred and thirty of their tribe proceeded, during the past summer, to the land allotted to them west of the Mississippi.

It was confidently expected that, before this period, an arrangement would have been made with the Choctaws for a portion of their land, for the future residence of their friends and former neighbors, the Chickasaws. The efforts of the Government to effect that object have been hitherto unavailing. Twenty-one millions of acres of land have been allotted to the Choctaws, being more than twelve hundred acres to each individual; and although this vast extent of territory is beyond any possible requirement for their use, they have continued to manifest a pertinacious unwillingness to dispose of any portion for the accommodation of the Chickasaws. Further exertions will be made for the attainment of the object, and it is confidently hoped that they will result in a successful issue. In the event of failure, other territory will be allotted to them. General Coffee, on the part of the United States, has recently concluded a treaty with them; and it is therein provided, that their lands in Alabama and Mississippi shall be surveyed and sold. That provision may be considered a recorded declaration of their intention, not merely to sell their territory, but also to cross the Mississippi, and seek a home in accordance with the policy instituted by the Government for the removal and concentration of the Indian tribes.

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The public lands west of the Mississippi, yet unappropriated, far exceed, in quantity, what the comfort and welfare of the unprovided tribes may be possibly supposed to require. A sufficient territory will therefore be assigned to each individual tribe; and definite boundaries between the domains of the different tribes will be permanently established, to prevent dispute, and guard against collision on this head.

At the last session of Congress, acts were passed to extinguish the Indian title to land in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, and treaties have been concluded with the respective tribes claiming title, by which they have relinquished to the United States all their lands in Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois, with the exception of a few inconsiderable reservations; and by which the Potawatomies have also ceded to the United States all their land in the Territory of Michigan.

In compliance with the requisition of the 4th section of the act of May 5, 1832, to submit to Congress a general report of the proceedings under the act to provide the means of vaccinating the Indian tribes, as a preventive of the small pox, measures were immediately taken to carry the law into effect. Physicians were appointed for the purpose, vaccine matter was forwarded to them, and they were instructed to proceed, forthwith, in that humane employment, and to report their proceedings to the department. Their reports have been received, and a condensed statement, with extracts from them, is herewith submitted.

In the early part of last summer, a large body of Sac and Fox Indians, headed, and not improbably instigated, by the noted war-chief Black Hawk, assumed a hostile attitude, which was soon followed by depredation and atrocious outrage on our contiguous frontier. The United States' troops under the command of General Atkinson, supported by volunteer companies of citizens, and requisitions of militia by the executives of the adjoining States, were promptly ordered to the points most exposed to the inroads of the savages, for the protection and defence of the suffering inhabitants. Major General Scott was commissioned to take the command of the combined forces, and to subdue and punish the aggressors.

These prompt and vigorous measures speedily accomplished the desired object. The hostile Indians were defeated whenever they could be brought to action, and finally routed with great loss. Few escaped, most of them having been either killed or taken prisoners. Among the captives were Black Hawk himself, and many other principal chiefs, now in confinement at Jefferson barracks, as hostages for the future good conduct of their respective tribes. The chastisement of the aggressing Indians was prompt, decisive, and exemplary, and will have taught a lesson, long to be remembered, that similar offences cannot be practised with impunity. In the signal and merited retribution of these unprovoked hostilities, and in the distress in which they involved the assailants, will probably be found the lasting indemnity of our frontier settlements from similar perpetrations.

Major General Scott, and Governor Reynolds of Illinois, commissioners on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty with the Winnebago nation of Indians on the 15th day of September last; and, on the 21st day of the same month, the same commissioners concluded a treaty with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. The United States have acquired by those treaties a vast accession of valuable territory, and provided for their frontier citizens complete security. The abovementioned treaties are herewith communicated.

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The particulars of a barbarous outrage on a camp of the Menomonies, by a party of Sac and Fox Indians, were detailed in the report of this bureau of the last year. The Government having demanded in vain, through its agents, the surrender of the aggressors in that case, a military detachment was ordered to enforce the demand; and, in failure of compliance, to seize and detain hostages until their delivery. Three of them have been given up, and the residue having fled, and joined in the late hostilities, have probably met with the just recompense of their wanton and unatoned barbarity.

Some of the Indian tribes have proceeded to hostile acts, in the course of the year past, against each other, and conflicts have ensued, in which blood has been spilt in defiance of the obligation imposed by the guarantee of the United States, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity among them. The instigators of such unwarrantable proceedings, as well as the chief actors in every instance of ascertained outrage, are justly considered responsible to the Government for the transgression, and are invariably required to be given up to its authority to answer for the offences.

It is difficult to restrain such aggressions, growing out of ancient feuds, prompted by an unchecked spirit of rapine, and a thirst for warlike distinction, and, particularly, when probable impunity furnishes an additional incentive. To prevent outrage is, however, far better than to punish the offenders; nor should the expense attendant on the remedy to be found in the employment of a sufficient body of mounted rangers preclude its exercise. A display of military force, and the certainty of speedy punishment, can alone prevent a ready resort to rapine and bloodshed on the part of those who recognize no restraint on plunder, no bounds to the gratification of revenge.

On the whole, it may be matter of serious doubt whether, even with the fostering care and assured protection of the United States, the preservation and perpetuity of the Indian race are at all attainable, under the form of government and rude civil regulations subsisting among them. These were perhaps well enough suited to their condition, when hunting was their only employment, and war gave birth to their strongest excitements. The unrestrained authority of their chiefs, and the irresponsible exercise of power, are of the simplest elements of despotic rule; while the absence of the *meum* and *tuum* in the general community of possessions, which is the grand conservative principle of the social state, is a perpetual operating cause of the *vis inertiæ* of savage life. The stimulus of physical exertion and intellectual exercise, contained in this powerful principle, of which the Indian is almost entirely void, may not unjustly be considered the parent of all improvements, not merely in the arts, but in the profitable direction of labor among civilized nations. Among them it is the source of plenty; with the Indians, the absence of it is the cause of want, and consequently of decrease of numbers. Nor can proper notions of the social system be successfully inculcated, nor its benefits be rightly appreciated, so as to overcome the habits and prejudices incident to savage birth, and consequent associations of maturer years, except by the institution of separate and secure rights in the relations of property and person. It is therefore suggested, whether the formation of a code of laws on this basis, to be submitted for their adoption, together with certain modifications of the existing political system among them, may not be of very salutary effect, especially as co-operating with the influences derivable from the education of their youth, and the introduction of the doctrines of the christian religion; all centering in one grand object—the substitution of the social for the savage state.

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Influenced by sentiments analagous to these views, Congress, at its last session, passed an act for the appointment of commissioners, in relation to this and various other subjects connected with the Indian system; and, under its provisions, commissioners have been appointed. The acknowledged talents and well known philanthropy of those gentlemen, guaranty the faithful and able execution of the important trusts committed to them by the Government. From their joint efforts, and united wisdom, may reasonably be anticipated the attainment of the ends which Congress had in view in establishing the commission. Results vastly important may grow out of this initiatory step, civilization receive an impetus hitherto unknown, and the welfare and prosperity of the aborigines of the country be settled on the imperishable basis of religion and law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

A.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1833.

For pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law	$28,000
For pay of Sub-agents, as allowed by law	12,000
For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of 1802	15,000
For pay of Indian interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies	20,000
For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the Department of War	16,000
For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops	5,000
For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business	11,800
For the necessary repairs to the houses at the several Indian agencies	2,000
For contingencies of the Indian department	20,000
For expense of transportation and distribution of annuities	9500
	$143,300

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 25, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

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(B.)

***STATEMENT** showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first of January, and the thirtieth day of September, 1832, the amount of accounts rendered for settlement, and balance remaining to be accounted for.*

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions	Amount of accounts rend'd.	Balance.
Payment of claims against Winnebagoes, act 25th March, 1830	$1,892 50	$1,892 50	
For purposes of education, treaty Butte des Morts, 20th May, 1830	249 90	249 90	
Expenses of holding treaties with Winnebagoes and others, 7th April, 1830	687 42	687 42	
For an exchange of lands, &c., 28th May, 1830	182,547 88	164,417 77	$18,130 11
Payment M. & R. H. Bean, 27th January, 1831	8,748 28	8,748 28	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees, 2d March, 1831	17,064 53	17,064 53	
Expenses of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others	1,192 39	1,192 39	
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty, salaries, &c.	9,093	9,093	
Expenses fulfilling 16th art. same, in relation to cattle	150	150	
Expenses of teachers, blacksmiths, &c. same treaty	2,584 70	2,584 70	
For blankets, rifles, &c. same treaty	10,370 75	10,370 75	
Transportation and contingencies do	2,942 99	2,942 99	
Provisions and other assistance to Indians removing from Ohio	1,998 35	1,998 35	
Extinguishment of claims of Cherokees in Georgia, re-appropriated	5,000	5,000	
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, re-appropriation	19,177 61	19,177 61	
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	1,42 93	1,425 93	
Civilization of Indians	9,424 12	9,424 12	
Payment of three slaves taken from A. Foreman and J. G. Ross, act 15th March, 1832	1,200	1,200	
For carrying into effect stipulations of certain treaties with Ottoways, &c. and Winnebagoes, for 1831, act 30th April 1832	39,075	39,075	
Payment of missionary improvements, St. Joseph's	5,721 50	5,721 50	
Vaccination of Indians 5th May, 1832,	1,795 50	1,786 17	9 33
Current expenses of Indian department, viz.			
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents	18,097 77	14,098 53	3,999 24
Pay of sub-agents	8,690 83	8,336 63	354 20
Presents to Indians	6,277 80	6,277 80	
Interpreters and translators	12,343	10,443 90	1,899 10
Gun and blacksmiths	9,663 19	9,663 19	
Iron, steel, coal, &c.	2,458 24	2,132 45	325 79
Transportation and distribution of annuities	5,088 25	4,280 03	808 22
Provisions for Indians, &c.	7,811 60	7,811 60	
Building houses for Indian agents, &c.	1,364	1,364	
Contingencies of Indian department	12,648 60	11,915 65	732 95
Expenses of Indian deputation to seat of Government	5,050	4,958 88	91 12
Purchase of corn, &c. for Seminole Indians	1,500	-	1,500
Payment of debts due by Creeks, 4th June 1832	8,999 25	8,999 25	
Compensation to Creek delegation, and payment of debts	16,000	16,000	
Erecting houses and opening farms for Shawanees	13,000	-	13,006
Sundry articles as presents, same	1,034 14	1,034 14	

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STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisition.	Amount of accounts rend'd.	Balance.
Sundry articles as presents for Ottoways, act 4th June, 1832	875 18	875 18	
Advance in lieu of compensation for improvements to Senecas and Shawanees	6,000	-	6,000
Sundry articles as presents for same	615 43	615 43	
Payment of reservation of 16,000 acres to Wyandots	800	800	
Expenses of transportation and contingencies, &c.	89 39	89 39	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees	30,236 50	17,036 50	13,200
Gratuity of $50 for every five emigrants from Ga.	1,470	1,470	
For blankets, rifles, &c. for Choctaws	10,207 89	10,207 89	
Payment to Choctaws for lands relinquished	30,740	-	30,740
Expenses of transportation, &c.	37 14	37 14	
Annuities to Indian tribes	242,483 94		
Transportation and distribution of annuities	3,200	124,740 26	142,278 68
Education of Indian youths	3,540		
Support of black and gunsmiths, &c.	17,795		
Visits of Indian deputations to seat of Government, act 15th June, 1832	394 42	394 42	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty	10,845 10	10,845 10	
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia	10,551 30	3,216 12	7,335 18
For carrying into effect treaty with Potawatamies	200	200	
Compensation for improvements abandoned by Cherokee emigrants	293	293	
Expenses of Cherokee delegation	675 50	676 50	
Relief of friendly Indians seeking protection, &c.	2,500	-	2,500
Holding treaties with Indian tribes in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, act 9th July, 1832	5,000	-	5,000
Expenses transporting and subsisting Indians, act 13th July, 1832	118,494 57	45,994 57	72,500
Payment of claims of J. W. Flowers and others, for lost stock	5,651 50	5,651 50	
Payment of balance of annuity to Seneca Indians	2,614 40	2,614 40	
Relief of Wm. Wayne Wells	1,280	1,280	
	$958,959 28	$638,555 36	$320,403 92

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions		$958,959 28
Accounts rendered for settlement	$638,555 36	
Balance	320,403 92	
		958,959 28

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 29, 1832.

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C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, the number of pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government, with remarks as to the prosperity, &c. of the schools.

Number.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Ann. allowance by the Gov't.
1	Spring Place, Cherokees, Alabama	United Brethren	3	20	250
2	Brainard, E. Mississippi	Am. Board Com. For'gn Missions	2	30	
3	Carmel, do	do do	1	30	
4	Creek Path, do	do do	3	30	
5	High Tower, do	do do	1	10	
6	Dwight, Cherokees, W. Mississippi	do do	4	65	220
7	Tuscarora, New York	do do	3	83	220
8	Seneca, near Buffalo, New York	do do	8	45	220
9	Union, Osages, Arkansas	do do	1	54	170
10	Harmony, do Mississippi	do do	6	30	170
11	Monroe, Chickasaws	do do	2	50	
12	Cataraugus, Senecas, New York	do do	1	54	220
13	Goshen	do do	8	45	
14	Ai-ik-hun-nah	do do	3	24	
15	Williams'	do do	2	4	
16	Tockshish	do do	3	22	
17	Col. Folsom's Choctaw nation	do do	1	12	
18	Cane creek	do do	3	26	
19	Martyn	do do	2	25	
20	Hebron	do do	2	22	
21	Willstown, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do	5	18	
22	New Echota	do do	1	24	
23	Hawies do	do do	3	18	
24	Candy's creek, do	do do	4	74	
25	Mulberry Settlement, Chero. W. M.	do do	1	36	70
26	Michilimackinac	do do	3	157	330
27	Ottawas, Miamies of the Lakes	do do		10	120
28	Elliott	do do	7	48	
29	Mayhew	do do	6	56	
30	Juzan's	do do	1	15	
31	Emmaus	do do	3	26	
32	Fairfield, Cherokees, West	do do	2	30	
33	Buffalo, Senecas, New York	do do	3	50	
34	Maumee, Ohio	do do	2	25	
35	Ahnohee, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do	1	46	
36	Wyandotts, Upper Sandusky	Methodist Society	1	44	400
37	Asbury, Creek nation	do		22	150
38	Carey, Potawatamies, St. Joseph	Baptist General Convention		7	450
39	Thomas, Ottawas, Grand river	do do		15	
40	Valleytowns, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do		21	600
41	Withington, Creek nation	do do	2	16	450
42	Oneida, New York	do do	1	30	300
43	Tonnawanda, do	do do	4	30	200
44	Bingham, Sault St. Mairie, Mich.	do do	3	60	
45	Tensewatta, E. Mississippi	do do		30	300
46	Oneida Castle, N. York	Protestant Episcopal Church	3	30	
47	Green Bay	do do	4	130	
48	Arbrie Crocke, Ottawas	Catholic Bishop	2	60	
49	Green Bay, Menomenees	do	1	80	1,000
50	St. Joseph's, Potawatamies	do	1	30	
51	Choctaw Academy, Kentucky			3	310
				1,865	

* Boarders, besides day scholars.

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NOTE—The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, which received aid from the civilization fund, is	1,865
Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves	114
Total	1,979

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 29, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

Remarks on Statement C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

The balance to the credit of this fund on the 31st December, 1831, was		$4,511 82
Deduct sums allowed, but not called for		600 00
		3,911 82
Add appropriation for 1832		10,000 00
Amount applicable on the 1st January 1832		13,911 82
There has been paid on account of annual allowances	3,710 00	
And donations have been made to the amount of	2,532 65	
		6,242 65
Balance September 30, 1832		$7,669 17
Of this balance there will be required to complete the payment of annual allowances for 1832	2,690 00	
To pay donations promised, when the conditions are fulfilled	1,166 66	
		3,856 66
Estimated balance, January 1st, 1833		$3,812 51

NOTE.—The term "annual allowances," is applied to sums granted for the support of schools is operation; "donations" are made to aid societies in erecting school-houses, and defraying other necessary expenses.

The annexed table shows the societies to which grants have been made, the location of the schools maintained by them the names of the tribes, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars.

That the Department might be in possession of the the facts embraced in this table, and of all others which would enable Congress to see whether this fund had been usefully and judiciously applied, a circular was addressed, in May last, to the several societies, requesting them to report in detail, by the 1st of November, the condition of the institutions under their care.

They were requested to include in these report the following subjects:

1. The date of the establishment of the school.
2. The sum annually applied by the society to each school.
3. The number of school-houses, the location and cost of each.

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4. The value of the school lots, and of the fixtures, and appurtenances.

5. The sums received and expended for education.

6. The amount of debts or incumbrances, if any, incurred for the support of the school.

7. The number of teachers, and of other persons employed in connexion with the school, their names, duties, and pay.

8. The number and names of the pupils, distinguishing males and females; and showing how many have entered, and how many left, since the preceding report.

These several subjects, it will be perceived, relate to the schools exclusively, and have no reference to the missions with which, in most instances, they are connected. With the latter, the department has no direct concern; nor can it, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1819, appropriate any part of the fund, therein provided for to their support. This appears to have been the opinion of President Monroe, as is clearly indicated by the circulars of September 3d, 1819, and February 29, 1820. And the opinion is obviously correct, upon an examination of the terms of the act. These contemplate the instruction of the Indians, "in agriculture, reading, writing, and arithmetic," and the qualifying them "for performing such other duties as may be enjoined." The construction of the last clause, in the circular above referred to, appears to have been, that, in addition to the branches enumerated, it provided for the instruction of the boys "in such of the mechanic arts, as are suited to the condition of the Indians; and of the females, in spinning, weaving, and sewing." And the practice of the department has conformed to this construction.

The societies were requested, therefore, in preparing the reports asked for, to separate the concerns of the missions from those of the schools, instead of blending them together, as had been done heretofore, in many instances. They have, in general complied with this request; and, from the various reports, most of which are minute and full, and all of which are satisfactory and encouraging, a condensed statement has been prepared.

Before introducing this, however, it is proper to remark, that, while the department does not consider itself authorized to apply any part of the Civilization Fund to the support of missions, it is by no means insensible to their value. On the contrary, it has deemed it proper, in all cases, where aid has been asked, to consider a society, which expended a great amount in maintainining a missionary establishment, by which the general condition of the Indians was ameliorated and improved, entitled to a larger grant from this fund to support schools, than one which incurred only an inconsiderable expense for the same objects. For the benefit of the Indians, would, it has been supposed, be augmented in some proportion to the increase of the number of those who, by example and precept, showed them the advantage of civilization.

The Secretary of the Baptist General Convention has reported, generally, the condition of eight establishments, supported by that association; and to most of which, aid has been rendered by the General Government.

The school which they had maintained at Tinsawatter, in the Cherokee country, within the limits of Georgia, from April, 1821, was removed in the spring of this year to the tract assigned to the Cherokees, west of the river Mississippi.

At the request of the emigrating party, the Rev. Duncan O'Bryant, who had been their teacher for eleven years, was permitted to accompany them;

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at the expense of the Government. The school was to be re-opened immediately. Of about 200 children, who have been educated at its original site, "the greater part can read, write a fair hand and cypher."

At the school located at the Valley Towns, among the Cherokees, in 1818, several hundred young persons have been instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the females in needle-work. The present number of boarders is 21, and as many children attend from the neighborhood, as are inclined to do so. The establishment is under the superintendance of the Rev. Evan Jones, who is assisted by his family, and three cultivated natives, and who will soon be joined by three other persons, recently engaged by the society.

A school, which was commenced at Fort Wayne, in 1820, was removed to Carey, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, in 1820. The mission was discontinued in 1827, and the buildings appraised and purchased under an act of Congress. They have been since occupied by the society, by permission of the department, and from five to seven pupils have been boarded, under the care of Mr. Simmerwell. The successful operation of this institution has been impeded by the unsettled state of the Indians; and, during the last year, by the hostilities upon the frontier. A treaty having been concluded with the Potawatamies, by the commissioners appointed the last session, the discontinuance of this school must take place at an early day.

The school of Thomas, on the Grand river of Lake Michigan, was commenced in 1826. Two school-houses, and various other buildings, have been erected. The principal teacher is Mr. Ramsay D. Potts. In addition to the day-scholars, about 15 children are boarded.

The school at the Sault de Ste. Marie, in Michigan Territory, was established in 1828, under the care of the Rev. Abel Bingham. The school has often contained 60 scholars. Two valuable houses have been built, and a teacher, and an assistant have resided in Mr. Bingham's family since 1830. Two other persons, qualified to teach, have just joined the establishment.

A school, which the convention commenced in 1823, on the Chatahoochee river, among the Creeks in Georgia, was transferred in 1830, upon the removal of the tribe, to a point about twenty miles above Fort Gibson on the Arkansas. The board has authorized the erection of buildings for the school and for the families attached to the mission. The station is under the care of the Rev. David Lewis, assisted by John Davis, an educated native, by whom the school has been regularly kept, but the number of pupils has not been reported.

A new institution has been begun at the Shawanoe village in Missouri, within the last year, which will probably be transferred to the land set apart for the Shawanoes, west of the river, upon their removal under the treaty recently concluded with them.

Two schools, heretofore maintained separately among the Tonnewanda and Oneida Indians in the State of New York, have been United at the station on the Tonnewanda. The present number of pupils is thirty. The buildings are almost all new and paid for. The Oneida Indians, connected with this station, will probably join their brethren at Green Bay, if the treaty with the Menomonies, ratified at the last session, should be accepted by that tribe and the New York Indians.

The Baptist General Convention expended upon all their stations, annually, between nine and ten thousand, and they receive from the civilisation fund, two thousand, dollars.

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Among the donations, enumerated in the annexed table is one of one thousand dollars to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church. It was designed to re-emburse in part, the expense at which their mission and school, at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, had been established. The site of this institution was purchased in 1830. Prior to October 1831, several extensive buildings had been erected; among them a school house, forty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and two stories in height, at an expense of $3300; besides the cost of enclosing them which amounted to $1500. The value of the other property was estimated at about $2200.

The reverend Mr. Cadle, the superintendent, reported the number of boarders on the 4th of September last, to be 105, and the number of day scholars to be 25. The department has recently made a further allowance to this institution, of five hundred dollars.

The allowance of $1000 per annum to the catholic bishop of Cincinnati, was intended to be applied in aid of his efforts to civilize and instruct the Ottowas, Pottawattamies, and Menomonies. From the papers exhibited to the department it appeared, that a school was established among the Ottowas of lake Huron at L'Abre Crocke, in June 1829. In 1831 there were more than 700 Ottowa christians, most of whom could read and write in their own language; who cultivated the land; had built houses, which then formed a town, and lived with the necessary comforts of a civilized people. They had a good school for boys and girls, and a large church. In 1830, a book of prayers and hymns, in the Ottowa language, prepared by the reverend Mr. Dejeau, was printed in Detroit, which was used in this school "as a reader." The school in 1831 contained 60 scholars; four other children were in the school of the bishop of Cincinnati; and three were learning trades at Michillimackinac. The catholics had expended upon this establishment, during the two years of its existence, twelve hundred dollars.

A similar institution was commenced in September, 1830, among the Pottawattamies, on the river St. Joseph, at which there were thirty pupils in 1831. And in June, 1831, a third school was begun at Green Bay, which contained, in October of that year, the same number of scholars.

At these institutions the course of instruction has commenced with teaching the Indians, adults as well as children, to speak, read and write *their own language.* "The reason of this is," says Mr. Mazzuchelli, the catholic priest at Green Bay, "that by educating the Indians in another language, a very small portion of them can be instructed: that is, only a few of the children; while all the grown persons will profit nothing. Moreover, several years are required, before an Indian child can well understand the English language; and when he knows it, after he leaves the school he is of very little use to his nation, incapable of speaking to his parents. Even on the supposition, that after a certain time, several Indian children are found to be civilized and well instructed, their capacity will hardly be known to their brothers, who, wandering in the woods, cannot taste the effects of refinement." "It is evident to the wise, that the bulk of an Indian nation is not to be civilized by teaching some of its children to speak and act as civilized people."

Without adopting or sanctioning these views, which, however, may claim in their support, the practice of all associations for the benefit of the natives of the East Indies, of the islands in the Pacific, and of our own country, in the time of Brainerd and Elliot, and in a few other instances, at the present

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day, they are respectfully commended to the consideration of those benevolent societies and individuals engaged in the work of Indian education and improvement.

A system of instruction, by which knowledge shall be diffused through the greatest number of an Indian community, would seem to be well calculated to keep down the ascendancy of a few ambitious or fortunate individuals, more or less acquainted with the languages and the arts of the white man. An ascendancy which, in some instances, has been productive of serious evils to the majority of the Indians, and of disastrous struggles between the tribes and the civilized settlements around them.

The schools maintained by the American board of foreign missions, are established among the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, and the tribes upon the waters of lake Huron.

The school at Willstown was commenced May 12, 1823, since which time the society has expended upon the station between eight and nine thousand dollars, and sixty six scholars have been educated. The present number of pupils is eighteen, exclusive of those who board with their parents.

Preparations were made for commencing the school at Candy's creek in June 1824; but it was not open until February 2, 1825. It is situated ten miles west of the Cherokee agency. The property, exclusive of the land, is estimated at from 1500 to $1800. The school is taught by William Holland, assisted by his wife and two young ladies. The number of pupils is seventy-four. Of those who have been educated here, one is expected to return this autumn from the theological seminary at Princeton, prepared to preach the Gospel to his countrymen. Others are qualified to be instructors in the common branches.

The school at Harvees was begun in April, 1823, since which period the society has appropriated to this station nearly four thousand dollars. The school is, at present, under the care of Mrs. Butler and two assistants. The number of pupils, who have been received as members of the boarding school, is twenty-five; other children in the neighborhood have also been instructed.

The station at New Echota was commenced in November, 1827, but a school was not opened until April, 1830, since which time about fifty children have been educated.

The school originally located at Dwight, was recommenced at a point twenty-six miles west of Fort Smith in 1830. The number of pupils is sixty-five. Of those who have been taught here some are capable to instruct others; one has been employed as a surveyor; five have acquired a knowledge of geometry; seventeen of arithmetic; and five of the constitution of the United States.

Among the Chickasaws, the American Board maintained a school at Monroe until 1829, when it was suspended. Another was commenced by them at Caney creek in January 1827, upon funds appropriated by the Chickasaws, at which sixty-eight children have been educated. A third was begun at Mastyn in 1825, upon a similar appropriation.

From the school at Michilimackinac, in Michigan Territory, no official report has been received since 1829. It is known, however, to have been judiciously conducted, and eminently successful.

The reports from other societies and schools furnish no other information, than that which is embodied in the accompanying tabular statement.

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By the removal of several of the tribes the last season, and of others who will soon emigrate under recent treaty arrangements, the civilization fund will be relieved from most of the existing claims upon it. The occasion has been thought a proper one for devising and establishing a new system for its distribution and expenditure; and the earliest attention will be given to this subject.

The commissioners, appointed "to hold treaties with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and for other purposes," have also been requested to examine the different stations and schools, to report a plan for the economical and advantageous administration of this fund, and of the various funds provided for by treaties with Indian tribes.

After such investigation is completed, the best efforts will be used to render the benevolence of Congress and of the country, productive of lasting benefits to the Indians.

In connection with this exhibit of the civilization fund, is submitted a statement, showing the amounts provided for by several treaties with Indian tribes, the date of the acts of appropriation, and the disposition made of them.

Seminoles, act of May, 1824,	$1,000,	Choctaw Academy.
Miamies, act of March, 1829,	2,000,	do.
Pottawattamies, act of March, 1829,	3,000,	do.
Sacs and others, act of March, 1831,	3,000,	do.
Quapaws, act of March, 1819,	900,	do.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,	10,000,	do.
Chippewas, act of March, 1829,	1,000,	Bap. Gen. Conven.
Chickasaws, act of February, 1799	2,500,	Am. Board For. Mis.
Menomonees, act of May, 1830,	3,000,	Prot. Epis. Mis. Soc.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,	2,500,	Schools in the nation.
Cherokees, act of May, 1828,	2,000,	do.

In addition to the $3,000 provided for by the act of May, 1830, to carry into effect the stipulation in the treaty of Butte des Morts, $1500 provided for in the same treaty, is included in the estimates submitted this year. If an appropriation is made by Congress, this amount will also be paid to the Protestant Episcipal Missionary Society.

The annuity of $1,000 for ten years allowed to the Ottawas by the treaty of Chicago, for the support of a teacher, a blacksmith, &c. has been appropriated by that tribe for purposes of education solely, and expended at the station at Thomas, on Grand river, of lake Michigan, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention.

The Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, decided, in a meeting of their council and committee, July 11, 1832, that the $2,000 provided for by the act of May, 1828, should be applied in support of four schools, (one in each district) and of a fifth school, in which Cherokee children should be instructed in their own language by George Guess, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

In addition to the sum of $19,500, which the Choctaw academy receives, as appears by the above statement, it also receives, of the Choctaw annuity, under a special agreement with that tribe $6,000.

Regarding the number of pupils and the amount of funds disbursed by the Government at this institution, the department deemed it proper, in May last, to request seven gentlemen of character and standing in Kentucky, to act as inspectors, so far as the public disbursements were concerned.

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The first report of these gentlemen, dated August 10, 1832, stated the number of pupils to be one hundred and fourteen; the buildings to be "comfortable, neat and cleanly," the students "well clad in a style to secure comfort, decency and health;" and the superintendent, teachers, and other persons connected with the institution, "entirely qualified for their respective stations."

At the examination which took place in the presence of the inspectors, "the exercises were principally in the higher branches of mathematics and algebra, in geography and English grammar, arithmetic and vocal music, during which the pupils generally exhibited a progress in their studies highly creditable to themselves and their instructors."

D.

STATEMENT of the Fund for extending the benefits of Vaccination to the Indian tribes.

Indian Agents.	Indian Tribes.	Persons employed.	Date of appointments and orders.	Am't authorized to be expended.
John Dougherty - -	Sioux and others -	Dr. Davis	1832. May 12.	2,000
Do. -	Do. -	Dr. Martin	- 29	
William Marshall, -	Potawatamies and Miamies -	Dr. Decker	- 15	400
Do. -	Do. -	Dr. McClure	-	
Joseph M. Street, -	Indians of Illinois and West of Mississippi	Army Surg'n	-	
Lawrence Taliaferro, -	Sioux - -	Do.		300
John H. Kenzie, -	Winnebagoes and Menomonies -	Do.		
Felix St. Vrain, - -	Sauks and Foxes.	Do.		
F. W. Armstrong, -	Choctaws - -	Dr. Perrin	21	300
P. L. Chauteau, -	Osages - -	Dr. Conway	- 22	350
R. W. Cummins, - -	Shawanees, Kickapoos, &c.	Dr. Crow	- 25	350
Henry R. Schoolcraft, -	Chippewas and Ottoways	Army Surg's	- 30	200
George Vashon, -	Cherokees, West -	Army Surg'n	-	200
John Campbell, -	Creeks, do.	Do.	-	200
George Boyd, - -	Menomonies -	Do.	-	200
Wm. P. Duvall, super. -	Seminoles - -	Dr. Hamilton	-	150
James B. Gardiner, -	Ohio Indians -	Army Surg'n	July 31	150
H. R. Schoolcraft, spe'lag't	Chippewas, Lake Superior, &c. -	Army Surg.	-	600
John Crowell, - -	Creeks, East - -	Dr. Wharton	-	985 50
Expenses for vaccine matter,	- -		-	210
George B. Porter, super. to	be expended within his	superintendency.		900
			Dollars	7,495 50

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

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REMARKS ON STATEMENT D.

VACCINATION.

The preceding tabular statement shows the distribution, and the expenditure, so far as it has been made, of the fund provided, by an act of the last session, for the vaccination of the Indians tribes.

Reports have been received from several of the surgeons employed, and from the Indian Agents, which prove that the duty assigned to them has been faithfully executed. Of the Delawares, Shawaneese, and other tribes in the agency of Major Cummins, in Missouri, 1,695 have been vacinated; of the Great and Little Osages, 2,177; of the tribes in Mr. Schoolcraft's agency, 2,070; of the Sioux, between 6 and 700. A large proportion of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, and many of the Ottawas of the Miami, and Potawatamies, of the St. Joseph, were vaccinated before instructions were received by the agents for these tribes, to carry into effect the late act.

It is gratifying to know that the Indians have every where, with one exception, received the persons selected to perform this duty, with gratitude to the Government, and have manifested an anxious desire to secure to themselves the benefits and protection of the process of vaccination.

The surgeons and agents employed upon this duty, were requested to include in their reports all the information that could be procured "concerning the history, progress, and effects of the small pox among the Indians."

From a very minute and able report, made by Dr. Douglass Houghton, who accompanied Mr. Schoolcraft to the tribes on Lake Superior, and to the sources of the Mississippi; an extract is herewith submitted, which is valuable for the historical data it contains.

"The small pox appears to have been wholly unknown to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, until about 1750, when a war party of more than one hundred young men, from the bands resident near the head of the Lake, having visited Montreal for the purpose of assisting the French in their existing troubles with the English, became infected with the disease, and but few of the party survived to reach their homes. It does not appear, although they made a precipitate retreat to their own country, that the disease was at this time communicated to any others of the tribe.

"About the year 1770 the disease appeared a second time among the Chippewas, but, unlike that which preceded it, it was communicated to the more northern bands.

"The circumstances connected with its introduction are related nearly as follows:

"Some time in the fall of 1767 or 8, a trader who had ascended the Mississippi, and established himself near Leech lake, was robbed of his goods by the Indians residing at that lake; and, in consequence of his exertions in defending his property, he died soon after.

"These facts became known to the directors of the fur company, at Mackinac, and each successive year after, requests were sent to the Leech Lake Indians, that they should visit Mackinac, and make reparation for the goods they had taken, by a payment of furs; at the same time, threatening punishment in case of a refusal. In the spring of 1770 the Indians saw fit to comply with this request; and a deputation from the band visited Mackinac, with a quantity of furs, which they considered as an equivalent for the goods which had been taken. The deputation was received with politeness by

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the directors of the company, and the difficulties readily adjusted. When this was effected, a cask of liquor, and a flag closely rolled, were presented to the Indians as a token of friendship. They were at the same time strictly enjoined neither to break the seal of the cask, nor to unroll the flag, until they had reached the heart of their own country. This they promised to observe, but while returning, and after having travelled many days, the chief of the deputation made a feast for the Indians of the band, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior; upon which occasion, he unsealed the cask and unrolled the flag, for the gratification of his guests. The Indians drank of the liquor, and remained in a state of inebriation during several days. The rioting was over, and they were fast recovering from its effects, when several of the party were seized with violent pain. This was attributed to the liquor they had drank; but, the pain increasing, they were induced to drink deeper of the poisonous drug, and, in this inebriated state, several of the party died, before the real cause was suspected. Other like cases occurred, and it was not long before one of the war party which had visited Montreal in 1750, and who had narrowly escaped with his life, recognised the disease as the same which had attacked their party at that time. It proved to be so; and of those Indians then at Fond du Lac, (about three hundred in number) nearly the whole were swept off by it. Nor did it stop here, for numbers of those at Fond du Lac, at the time the disease made its appearance, took refuge among the neighboring bands; and although it did not extend easterly on Lake Superior, it is believed that not a single band of Chippewas, north or west from Fond du Lac, escaped its ravages. Of a large band then resident at Cass Lake, near the source of the Mississippi river, only one person, a child, escaped. The others having been attacked by the disease, died before any opportunity for dispersing was offered. The Indians, at this day, are firmly of the opinion that the small pox was, at this time, communicated through the articles presented to their brethren by the agent of the fur company, at Mackinac, and that it was done for the purpose of punishing them more severely for their offences.

"The most western bands of Chippewas relate a singular allegory of the introduction of the small pox into their country, by a war party returning from the plains of the Missouri, as nearly as information will enable me to judge, in the year 1784. It does not appear that, at this time, the disease extended to the bands east of Fond du Lac; but it is represented to have been extremely fatal to those bands north and west from there.

"In 1802 or 3, the small pox made its appearance among the Indians residing at the Sault Ste. Marie, but did not extend to the bands west from that place. The disease was introduced by a voyager, in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, who had just returned from Montreal; and although all communication with him was prohibited, an Indian imprudently having made him a visit, was infected with, and transmitted the disease, to others of the band. When once communicated, it raged with great violence, and of a large band, scarcely one of those then at the village, survived, and the unburied bones still remain, marking the situation they occupied. From this band, the infection was communicated to a band residing upon St. Joseph's, island, and many died of it; but the surgeon of the military post then there, succeeded, by judicious and early measures, in checking it, before the infection became general.

"In 1824, the small pox again made its appearance among the Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie. It was communicated by a voyager to Indians upon Drummond's island, Lake Huron, and through them several families at

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Sault Ste. Marie became infected. Of those belonging to the latter place, more than twenty in number, only two escaped. The disease is reported to have been extremely fatal to the Indians at Drummond's island.

"Since 1824, the small pox is not known to have appeared among the Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie, nor among the Chippewas, north or west from that place. But the Indians of these bands still tremble at the bare name of a disease which (next to the compounds of alcohol) has been one of the greatest scourges that has overtaken them since their first communication with the whites."

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November 5, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement, showing the whole number of military invalid pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories of the United States; the number who have died during the past year; and the number added to the list for the same period. I also inclose lists containing similar information concerning revolutionary pensioners, under the acts of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

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NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners who have relinquished their former Pensions, and obtained the benefits of the act of June 7, 1832.

States in which they reside.	Formerly on the roll under the act of March 18, 1818.	Formerly on the Invalid Pension Roll.	Number of Pensioners.
Maine - - -	6	1	7
New Hampshire -	5	1	6
Massachusetts - -	2	2	4
Connecticut - -	5	2	7
Rhode Island - -	4	0	4
Vermont, - -	4	0	4
New York - -	17	2	19
New Jersey - -	3	0	3
Pennsylvania - -	5	0	5
Delaware - -	0	0	0
Maryland - -	0	0	0
Virginia - -	3	0	3
North Carolina - -	0	0	0
South Carolina - -	0	0	0
Georgia - -	0	0	0
Kentucky - -	3	0	3
East and West Tennessee	2	1	3
Ohio - - -	3	0	3
Indiana - -	0	0	0
Louisiana - -	0	0	0
Mississippi - -	0	0	0
Michigan - -	0	0	0
Illinois - - -	0	0	0
Alabama - -	0	0	0
Missouri - -	1	0	1
District of Columbia -	0	0	0
	63	9	72

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Penston Office, November, 1832.

J. L. EDWARDS.

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ABSTRACT from the several Agent's Returns, showing the number of Pensioners whose Deaths have come to their knowledge during the Year ending 4th September, 1832.

States and Territories.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.
Maine	49	7
New Hampshire	22	5
Massachusetts	64	4
Connecticut	29	4
Rhode Island	10	0
Vermont	12	2
New York	101	12
New Jersey	8	1
Pennsylvania	26	5
Delaware	0	0
Maryland	3	3
Virginia	22	1
North Carolina	16	4
South Carolina	5	1
Georgia	0	0
Kentucky	18	3
East and West Tennessee	2	1
Ohio	14	0
Indiana	6	1
Louisiana	0	0
Mississippi	0	0
Michigan	0	0
Illinois	0	0
Alabama	0	0
Missouri	1	2
District of Columbia	0	0
	408	56

War Department,

Pension Office, November, 1832.

J. L. EDWARDS.

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NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners added to the Rolls since the 17th October, 1831.

States and Territories.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.
Maine	9	8
New Hampshire	18	4
Massachusetts	11	1
Connecticut	5	4
Rhode Island	0	1
Vermont	12	7
New York, and Agencies	31	20
New Jersey	2	1
Pennsylvania, and Agency	6	12
Delaware	2	3
Maryland	1	2
Virginia	11	3
North Carolina	10	0
South Carolina	1	1
Georgia	5	1
Kentucky	10	7
East and West Tennessee	8	3
Ohio, and Agency	6	7
Indiana	3	4
Louisiana	1	0
Mississippi	0	0
Michigan	0	3
Illinois	1	0
Alabama	1	4
Missouri	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0
	149	96

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November, 1832.

J. L. EDWARDS.

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NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners on the Rolls of the different States and Territories, the 5th November, 1832.

States and Territories.	Revolutionary Pensioners.	Invalid Pensioners.
Maine	912	147
New Hampshire	694	183
Massachusetts	1,380	332
Connecticut	660	132
Rhode Island	148	15
Vermont	924	178
New York, and Agencies	2,444	914
New Jersey	373	60
Pennsylvania, and Agency	804	393
Delaware	17	19
Maryland	131	229
Virginia	648	211
North Carolina	251	60
South Carolina	113	22
Georgia	83	23
Kentucky	463	171
East and West Tennessee	277	143
Ohio, and Agency	740	226
Indiana	128	84
Louisiana	9	30
Mississippi	14	7
Michigan	14	39
Illinois	28	31
Alabama	36	31
Missouri	16	68
District of Columbia	19	58
	11,326	3,806

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November, 1832.

J. L. EDWARDS.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, November 30, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that under the act of June 7, 1832, upwards of twenty thousand persons have made application for pensions, out of which upwards of six thousand cases have been examined, and two thousand five hundred and fifty-seven claims have been allowed. The number of rejected claims amount to 65. Those acted on, and neither admitted nor rejected, amounting to thirty-three hundred and seventy-eight, are suspended for want of formality, or deficiency of proof.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.

Honorable LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 12.

REPORT FROM THE BOUNTY LAND OFFICE.

RETURN of CLAIMS which have been deposited in the Bounty Land Office in the year ending on the 30th September, 1832, *for services rendered in the Revolutionary War.*

Claims received from the 1st October, 1831, to 30th September, 1832, inclusive,		616
Claims for which land warrants have issued,	105	
Do previously satisfied,	106	
Do not entitled to land	111	
Do in which the names of the applicants are not returned on the records in this office,	131	
Do on which further evidence was required,	68	
Do for which regulations were sent to the applicants,	45	
		616

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued in the year ending on the 30th September, 1832.

1	colonel	-	-	500
2	lieuten't colonels,	450	acres each,	900
5	majors,	400	do do	2,000
1	surgeon,	-	-	400
19	captains,	300	do do	5,700
14	lieutenants,	200	do do	2,800
3	ensigns,	150	do do	450
57	rank and file,	100	do do	5,700
1	additional land allowed a surgeon,			100
2	pursuant to the act of Congress passed July 9th, 1832,		-	160
Total warrants, 105			Total acres,	18,710

Warrants signed by Generals Knox and Dearborn, on file, unclaimed, 49
Number of claims under the act of Congress of 15th May, 1828, presented by the Treasury Department for examination. - - 37

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RETURN of CLAIMS which have been deposited in the Bounty Land Office for the year ending on the 30th September, 1832, for services rendered during the late War.

Claims suspended per last annual report, - - - -		313
Do received since - - - - - -		354
	Total,	667
Claims for which warrants have issued, - - -	90	
Do previously satisfied, - - - - -	67	
Do not entitled to land, - - - - -	45	
Do returned for further evidence, - - -	49	
Do for which regulations were sent, - - -	107	
Do on file, suspended, - - - - -	309	
		667

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending on the 30th September, 1832.

1st. Authorized by the acts of Dec. 24th, 1811, and Jan. 11th, 1812,		84
2d. Do do act of Dec. 10th, 1814, - - -		6
	Total,	90
Whereof, of the 1st description, 86 granted of 160 acres each, -		13,760
Do do 2d do 4 do 320 do -		1,280
	Total acres,	15,040

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Bounty Land Office, November 20th, 1832.

The above and aforegoing is respectfully reported to the Hon. Secretary of War, as the proceedings of this office for the year ending on the 30th September, 1832.

WM. GORDON, *First Clerk.*

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No. 13.

REPORT FROM THE SECOND AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, 30th November, 1832.

SIR: In compliance with directions contained in your letter of 29th August last, I have the honor to furnish you with Statements marked A and B, in duplicate.

The first, marked A, shows the amount of requisitions issued under each head of appropriation, in the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1831; the amount of accounts rendered by disbursing officers which have been settled; and the balance that remains unaccounted for, on the requisitions for same period.

The second Statement, B, exhibits the amount of requisitions issued under each head of appropriation, from the 1st of January to 30th September, 1832; the amount of the accounts of the respective agents and disbursing officers in whose favor said requisitions were issued, which have been rendered for settlement, and the balance which remains to be accounted for.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
your obed't. serv't.
W. B. LEWIS.

The Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions issued in the fiscal year, ending the 30th of September, 1831; the amount of the accounts rendered by disbursing officers for settlement; and the amount which remains unaccounted for.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the fiscal year, ending 30th Sept. 1831.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Pay of the army and subsistence, &c.	1,146,726 71	1,146,726 71	
Clothing for servants of officers	17,100 82	17,100 82	
Forage	41,979 23	41,979 23	
Clothing and purchasing department	166,177 44	166,177 44	
Bounties and premiums	22,959 47	22,959 47	
Expenses of recruiting	10,187 32	10,187 32	
Contingencies	11,387 07	11,387 07	
Gratuities for disbanded officers and soldiers	409 95	409 95	
Medical and hospital department	25,809 57	25,809 57	
Arrearages between 1st July, 1815, and 1st January, 1817	69 80	69 80	
Halfpay pensions	309 20	309 20	
Arming and equipping the militia	187,557 48	187,557 48	
Ordnance	61,291 62	61,291 62	

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A—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1831.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Armories	352,000 00	352,000 00	
Arsenals	86,557 50	86,557 50	
Armament of new fortifications	77,962 59	77,962 59	
Establisment of an arsenal on the waters of the Mobile	72 00	72 00	
Contingencies of Indian department	28,835 84	28,835 84	
Pay of Indian agents	29,089 03	29,089 03	
Pay of sub-agents	20,945 34	20,945 34	
Presents to Indians	18,676 86	18,676 86	
Pay of interpreters, translators, &c.	22,240 28	22,240 28	
Expenses of visits of Indians at the seat of Government	3,016 69	3,016 69	
Pay of gun and black-smiths, &c.	17,696 35	17,696 35	
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.	5,486 82	5,486 82	
Transportation and distribution of annuities	6,987 82	6,987 82	
Provisions at the distribution of annuities	13,116 25	13,116 25	
Civilization of Indians	8,575 31	8,575 31	
Annuities to the tribes of Indians, under various acts	290,750 16	290,750 16	
Carrying into effect treaties with the Osages and Kansas, act 20th May, 1826; re-appropriated 2d March, 1829	11,608 08	6,374 02	5,234 0
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land, reserved for the use of Choctaw schools	5,149 00	5,149 00	
Extinguishment of the claims of Cherokees to land in Georgia, act 9th May, 1828; re-appropriated 2d March, 1831	798 45	798 45	
Payment of the claims of the militia of Illinois and Michigan, under the act of 2d Jan. 1795	337 31	337 31	
Carrying into effect the treaty concluded with the Creeks, 15th November, 1827, per act 24th May, 1828; re-appropriated 2d March, 1831	4,998 56	4,998 56	
Ditto with the Cherokees, of 6th May, 1828, per act 24th May, 1828; re appropriated 2d March, 1831	30,289 96	30,289 96	
Ditto with the Creeks, per act 22d May, 1826, and 2d March, 1829	17,019 40	17,019 40	
Expense of delegation to explore the country west of the Mississippi	153 37	153 37	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1829	764 08	764 08	
Compensation to Cherokees emigrating from Georgia, per act 2d March, 1829	9,895 27	9,895 27	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes, of 2d August, 1829, per act of 25th March, 1830	844 54	844 54	
Expenses incurred in holding certain Indian treaties, per act 7th April, 1830	295 00	295 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Choctaw Indians, of 11th October, 1820; per acts 2d March, 1827 and 1831	1,739 90	1,739 90	
Erecting of a new fire proof arsenal, at the armory at Springfield	3,000	3,000	

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A—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1831.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amo't which remains to be accounted for.
For the purchase of five acres of land, adjoining the arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts	19 73	19 73	
For erecting a forging shop, &c. at the national armory, at Harper's ferry, Virginia - -	5,000	5,000	
For the erection of 10 additional dwelling houses at do - - - - - - - - -	7,500	7,500	
Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi - - - - - - - -	82,009 12	82,009 12	
Arrearages of the Indian department, per act 27th January, 1831 - - - - - -	80,578 26	80,578 26	
Act for the relief of Duval and Carnes, of 3d March, 1831 - - - - - - -	3,828 49	3,828 49	
Act to provide for the payment $6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians, &c. &c. per act —— January, 1831 - - - - - - -	8,614 40	8,614 40	
Payment of 500 rifles for emigrating Cherokees, per act 2d March, 1831 - - - -	6,600	3,831 54	2,768 46
Payment of the expenses at the Dwight mission establishment, per treaty with the Cherokees of 6th May, 1828, per act 2d March, 1831 -	11,615	11,615	
Improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, per said treaty and same act -	8,559 65	8,559 65	
Carrying into effect treaty at Prairie du Chien, of 15th July, 1830; per act 2d March, 1331 -	27,414 72	27,414 72	
Carrying into effect the supplementary article concluded at Council Camp, 24th Sept. 1829, to the treaty with the Delawares, of 3d Oct. 1818, per act 2d March, 1831 - - -	36,110 87	22,219 88	13,890 99
Carrying into effect treaty with the Choctaws, at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on 15th September, 1830; per act 2d March, 1831 - - -	6,673 10	6,673 10	
Payment of mounted volunteers of Arkansas, in the United States service in 1823; per act 2d March, 1831 - - - - - - -	580 83	580 83	
Carrying into effect treaty concluded with the Seneca tribe of Indians, 28th Feb. 1831; per act 3d March, 1831 - - - - -	7,751 90	7,751 90	
Payment for provisions and necessary assistance to Indians emigrating to the west, &c. &c.; per act 2d March, 1831 - - - -	2,957 68	2,957 68	
Building houses for Indian agents, &c.; per act 2d March, 1831 - - - - -	2,800	2,800	
Act for the relief of John Nicks, of 3d March, 1831 - - - - - - - -	500	500	
Expense of surveying the boundaries, per treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies; per act 25th March, 1830 - -	1,382 90	1,382 90	
	3,061,364 09	3,039,470 58	21,893 51

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Auditor's Office, 30th Nov. 1832.

WM. B. LEWIS.

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B.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Requisitions issued from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1832—the amount of the accounts rendered by disbursing officers for settlement, and the amount which remains unaccounted for.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the three first quarters ending the 30th September, 1832.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Pay of the army and subsistence officers,	813,689 56	681,770 01	131,919 55
Clothing for servants of officers,	17,730 44	16,858 84	871 60
Forage of the army,	34,818 52	32,051 27	2,767 25
Purchasing department,	152,378 87	150,968 37	1,410 50
Bounties and premiums,	19,787 54	15,720 69	4,066 85
Expenses of recruiting,	10,029 69	10,029 69	
Contingencies,	11,632 04	10,552 30	1,079 74
Medical and hospital department,	17,104 64	16,602 86	501 78
Arrearages between 1st July, 1815, and 1st January, 1817,	105	105	
Half pay pensions,	222	222	
Arming and equipping the militia,	130,505 98	121,235 32	9,270 66
Ordnance,	49,325 51	44,377 81	4,947 70
Armories,	292,107 32	278,782 22	13,325 10
Arsenals,	55,843	38,617 70	17,225 30
Armament of fortifications,	57,328 03	56,422 02	906 01
Extension of wall at Harper's Ferry,	4,300	2,897 94	1,402 06
Arrearages in the Pay department,	500	500	
Contingencies of Indian department,	13,625 56	12,892 61	732 95
Pay of Indian agents,	18,879 02	15,089 85	3,789 17
Pay of sub-agents,	9,065 83	8,657 30	408 53
Presents to Indians,	7,089 18	7,089 18	
Pay of Interpreters, &c.	12,743	10,989 90	1,753 10
Expenses of visits of Indians at seat of Government,	394 42	394 42	
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, &c.	9,895 05	9,895 05	
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c.	2,786 70	2,461 70	325
Transportation and distribution of annuities,	5,089 25	4,299 03	790 22
Provisions at the distribution of ditto,	7,991 60	7,991 60	
Civilization of Indians,	9,177 66	9,177 66	
Annuities per act 4th June, 1832,	268,068 95	120,502 73	147,566 22
Vaccination of Indians,	1,795 50	1,786 67	8 83
Building houses for agents, &c.	1,364	1,364	
Annuities per act 2d March, 1831,	9,946 72	9,946 72	
" 25th February, 1819,	1,125	625	500
" 3d March, 1819,*	210	210	
" 26th May, 1824,*	1,340	1,340	
" 20th May, 1826,	2,337 50	2,337 50	
" 20th May, 1830,	249 90	249 90	
" 13th Jan. 1831,	1,000	1,000	
" 20th April, 1832,	39,075	39,075	
Balance of Senec a annuity for 1829, act 13th July, 1832,	2,614 40	2,614 40	
Exchange of lands with the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi, act 28th May, 1830,	175,836 06	164,417 74	11,418 23

* Education

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STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the three first quarters ending the 30th September, 1832.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Payment of improvements abandoned by the Cherokees of Arkansas, act 2d March, 1831,	20,928 53	20,928 53	
Carrying into effect the treaty of 6th May, 1828, with the Cherokees, for their removal, &c. from Georgia, per act 24th May, 1828; re-appropriated 2d March, 1831, - -	18,868 88	18,868 88	
Extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their lands in Georgia, per act 9th May, 1828; re appropriated 2d March, 1831, -	13,780	6,180	7,600
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia, per act 2d March, 1829; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832, - - -	10,654 81	10,654 81	
Improvements abandoned by Cherokees from Arkansas, act 2d March, 1829; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832, - - - -	189 50	189 50	
Improvements abandoned by Cherokees in Arkansas and Georgia, per act 4th June, 1832,	30,486 50	17,036 50	13,450
Gratuities to Cherokees, per act 4th June, 1832,	1,830	1,830	
Holding certain Indian treaties, per act 7th April, 1830, - - - - - -	581 43	581 43	
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land for the use of Choctaw Schools, - - -	2,096 08	2,096 08	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes, per act 25th March, 1830, - -	1,932 84	1,932 84	
Provisions and other assistance to Indians removing to the West from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, per act 2d March, 1831, -	1,998 35	1,998 35	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Choctaws of 15th September, 1830, per act 2d March, 1831, - - - - - -	30,303 12	30,303 12	
Ditto, ditto, per act 4th June, 1832,	43,238 65	12,498 65	30,740
Payment of the claim of the State of Missouri, against the United States, for services of her militia against the Indians in 1829, per act 2d March, 1831, - - - - -	9,075 68	7,367 32	1,708 36
Payment of the claims of the militia called out in the service of the United States in 1831, per act 5th April, 1832, - - -	48,600	43,068 23	5,531 77
Paying the militia of the State of Illinois, called into the service of the United States, and for paying the expenses incurred in defending the frontier from a recent invasion by several bands of hostile Indians, &c. per act 15th June, 1832, - - - - -	8,868	4,242 85	4,625 15
Payment of the Missionary property held by the Baptist denomination at the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, per act 20th April, 1832, -	5,721 50	5,721 50	
Defraying the expenses of conducting a deputation of Indians from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington city, per act 31st May, 1832, - - - - - -	5,050	4,261 08	788 92

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STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the three first quarters ending the 30th September, 1832.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains to be accounted for.
Defraying the expenses of the Wyandott and Cherokee delegations to Washington, &c., per act 15th June, 1832,	675 50	675 50	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1829, re-appropriated 15th June, 1832,	200	200	
Carrying into effect Creek treaty of 24th Mar. 1832, per act 4th June, 1832,	24,999 25	24,999 25	
Carrying into effect the treaty of 8th August, 1831, with the Shawanees of Ohio, per act 4th June, 1832,	14,119 53	1,119 53	13,000
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottaways of Ohio, of 30th August, 1831, per act 4th June, 1832,	875 18	875 18	
Carrying into effect treaty with the mixed bands of Senecas and Shawanees of Lewiston, Ohio, treaty of 20th July, 1831, per act 4th June, 1832,	6,615 43	615 43	6,000
Carrying into effect treaty with the Wyandots of Ohio, of 19th January, 1832, per act 4th June, 1832,	800	800	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks, per act 26th May, 1826, and 2d March, 1829, re-appropriated 15th June, 1832,	16,257 63	16,257 63	
Extinguishment of the title of the Kickapoos, Shawanees, and Delawares, of Cape Girardeau, to lands in Missouri, and of the Piankashaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, to lands in Illinois, &c., per act 15th July, 1832,	32,007 63	32,007 63	
For the purpose of holding treaties, and finally extinguishing Indian title, within Indiana, and so much of the lands of the Potawatamies as lies in Illinois and Michigan, act 9th July, 1832,	5,000	-	5,000
Defraying the expenses of transporting and subsisting such portion of Indians as have heretofore emigrated west of the Mississippi, or as may emigrate, &c., act 13th July, 1832,	118,494 57	45,994 57	72,500
Carrying into effect treaty with the Thornton party of Miami Indians, per act 24th May, 1828,	3,363 37	3,363 37	
Carrying into effect treaty concluded with the Seneca tribe of Indians at Washington the 28th February, 1831, per act 3d March, 1831,	1,269 50	1,269 50	
For purchase and delivery of corn or other provisions for the use of the Seminole Indians, per act 31st May, 1832,	1,500	-	1,500
Acts for relief of:			
Percis Lovely, 3d March, 1831,	500	500	
M. & R. H. Bean, 27th Jan.	8,748 18	8,748 18	
Robert A. Forsyth, 23d Jan. 1832,	625	625	
Rep's H. Catlett, 24th Feb.	645	645	

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STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Requisitions issued in the three first quarters ending the 30th September, 1832.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amo't which remains to be accounted for.
Anthony Foreman, 15th March, 1832 -	1,200	1,200	
Wm. Owens, do. -	110 78	110 78	
Wm. Torrey, 31st May, -	100	100	
Friendly Indians as may seek protection within the agencies on the northwest frontier, per act 15th June, 1832, - - - - -	2,500	-	2,500
For the payment of John Drew, a Cherokee, 13th July, 1832, - - - - -	3,435 13	3,435 13	
For the payment of John W. Flowers, a Cherokee, act 13th July, 1832, - - -	500	500	
Payment of the unsatisfied claims of John W. Flowers and others, per act 13th July, 1832,	5,651 50	5,651 50	
Relief of Wm. Wayne Wells, of Indiana, act 14th July, 1832, - - - - -	1,280 00	1,280	
Relief of the officers and soldiers of Fort Delaware, act 14th July, 1832, - - -	206 75	206 75	
	2,774,992 24	2,253,061 60	521,930 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Nov.* 30, 1832.

W. B. LEWIS.

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No. 14.

REPORT FROM THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *3d November*, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to hand to you, in compliance with your letter of the 29th August last, statements in duplicate, exhibiting the amount of requisitions issued under each head of appropriation, from the 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831, inclusive, and from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832; the amount of the accounts, under the respective appropriations, of the agents and disbursing officers in whose favor said requisitions were issued, which have been rendered for settlement, and the amount which has been settled, and the amount which remains to be settled in this office; and, also, a statement comprising the names of the persons whose accounts have been settled between the 8th November, 1831, and this date, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 1st March, 1823, entitled An act in addition to the act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, &c. showing the amount passed to the credit of each, under the several heads of expenditure, and upon evidence other than such as has been prescribed by the laws and regulations existing prior to the passage of that act. And, in further compliance with the latter clause of your letter, requesting, with the accompanying statements, an estimate of the sums required for arrearages and half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, payable through this office, for 1833, I have the honor to state, that the sum of $5,000 for arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815, and the sum of $5,000 for half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, together with the unexpended balances of this year, it is presumed, will be sufficient for the year 1833.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

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***STATEMENT** of the amount of Requisitions issued under each head of Appropriation from the 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831, and from the 1st January, to the 30th September, 1832, inclusive, the amount of the accounts under the respective appropriations of the Agents and disbursing officers in whose favor said Requisitions were issued, which have been rendered for settlement, and the amount which has been settled, and the amount which remains to be settled, viz.*

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amount advanced from 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.	Amount advanced from 1st January to 30th Sept. 1832.	Amount accounted for out of advances from 1st Oct. 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Amount accounted for out of advanc's from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept., 1832.
Quartermaster's Department	$319,750 59	$328,573 98	$319,672 09	$328,055 03	$315,854 49	$113,050 95
Subsistence of the Army	232,520 64	243,665 68	227,369 33	239,131 14	212,362 01	85,046 11
Revolutionary pensions	1,000,532 40	696,523 05	1,000,532 40	696,523 05	979,833 76	185,647 95
Invalid pensions	163,991 82	120,087 47	163,991 82	120,087 47	140,095 12	51,258 78
Half pay pensions to widows and orphans	2,984 35	6,612 63				
Fort Calhoun	78,000	49,800	78,000	49,800	78,000	45,458 43
Fort Monroe	91,550	47,300	19,550	47,300	91,550	40,196 03
Fort at Mobile Point	87,250	56,800	87,250	56,800	86,388 63	17,467 71
Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend	15,000	-	15,000	-	3,659 46	
Fort Hamilton	30,750	-	30,750	-	30,650	
Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina	73,500	5,800	73,500	5,800	78,500	5,800
Fort Adams	61,000	64,000	61,000	64,000	61,000	59,889 18
Fort Macon	54,400	10,000	54,400	10,000	54,400	10,000
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	9,841 01	8,861 85	9,841 01	8,861 85	9,662 65	2,510 04
Fortifications at Pensacola	107,000	100,000	107,000	100,000	107,000	99,975 13
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	57,000	36,500	57,000	36,500	57,000	26,143 70
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	30,955	-	30,935	-	30,955	
For the payment of the Georgia claims for militia services in 1792, '3, and '4	732 58	425 23	-	241 60	-	241 60
For roads and canals	21,203 17	13,832 05	19,380 45	10,897 09	19,273 51	5,259 98

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For the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	37,967	5,174 03	37,967	5,174 0	37,967	3,035 12
For making a road from Detroit to Chicago	8,000	2,500	8,000	2,500	8,000	2,500
For the continuation of the Cumberland road through Indiana	58,165	92,080	58,165	92,080	48,414 95	47,641 20
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek	5,175	2,900	5,175	2,900	5,175	1,526 45
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river	4,675	-	4,675	-	3,271 54	
For building a pier at the mouth of Buffalo creek	13,065 99	10,300	13,065 99	10,300	11,490 35	
For laying out a road from Detroit to Saganaw river, &c.	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	6,734 09	
For opening a public road from the Georgia line, by St. Augustine, to New Smyrna, called the King's road	2,372 95	703 50	2,372 95	703 50	2,372 95	703 50
For building two piers at the mouth of Oswego harbor	2,662 33	150 69	2,362 33	150 69	2,362 33	
For improving the harbor at the mouth of Pascagoula river, &c.	-	2,000	-	2,000		
For arrearages prior to 1 July, 1815	8,196 70	4,595 89	4,373 85	38 23	4,373 85	38 23
For making a survey and estimate of, and erecting a pier in Stonington harbor	8,212 72	-	8,212 72	-	8,212 72	
For removing obstructions to the navigation of Kennebec river	6,700	2,000	6,700	2,000	3,513 90	
For the expenses of an examination of the public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, &c.	1 13	-	1 13	-	1 13	
For the military road in Maine	40,428 74	9,000	40,428 74	9,000	40,428 74	188 88
For removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river	-	250	-	250		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Black river	8,985 52	3,400	8,985 52	3,400	8,985 52	
For removing obstructions in the Appalachicola river	8,000	-	8,000	-	5,832 09	
For improving the Red River	4,550	965	4,550	965	4,368 27	
For the preservation of Deer island	168 68	-	168 68	-	168 68	
For deepening the channel through the pass Au' Heron, near the bay of Mobile	-	3,000	-	3,000		
For purchasing a dredging machine, to be worked by steam, for the removal of the shoals, &c. to the navigation of the Ocracock inlet	2,500	4,844 38	2,500	4,844 38	2,500	1,257 32
For removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Merrimack river, by erecting a pier or other works	506 72	-	506 72	-	486 59	
For completing the improvements in the harbor of Mobile	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	

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STATEMENT No. 14—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st October, 1830, to 30th Sept., 1831.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amount advanced from 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.	Amo't advanced from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't accounted for out of advances from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Am't accounted for out of advances from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.
For the erection of new barracks at Fort Winnebago	3,920 51	1,194 72	3,920 51	1,194 72	3,920 51	207 32
For completing the battery at Bayou Bien Venue	3,004	-	3,004	-	3,004	
For completing the sea wall for the preservation of George's island, Boston harbor	4,020	8,780	4,020	8,780	4,020	8,586 72
For improving the harbor of Cleaveland	3,922 56	2,500	3,922 56	2,500	3,922 56	
For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Huron river	3,480	770	3,480	770	3,474 09	
For completing a pier at La Plaisance bay	165 99	-	165 99	-	165 99	
For the erection of barracks and quarters at Fort Trumbull, New London	500	-	500	-	500	
For completing the barracks and quarters at Fort Crawford	8,000	1,679 92	7,984 88	1,679	7,937 40	938 56
For repairing a pier on the eastern side of the channel at the entrance of Kennebunk river	1,175	-	1,175	-	1,175	
For removing the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Nantucket	7,027	2,575	7,027	2,575	5,378 91	
For the improvement of the Genessee river	17,335	14,300	17,335	14,300	17,335	4,429 68
For the erection of a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware bay	214,253 50	140,450	214,222	140,450	214,222	128,500 26
For improving the navigation of Cape Fear river	37,665	24,880	37,665	24,880	37,665	8,254 63
For improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, by removing the bar at the mouth of the same	6,435 65	2,500	6,435 65	2,500	6,435 65	2,231 38
For improving the harbor of St. Marks	6,000	7,500	6,000	7,500	6,000	5,058 99
For the expenses of the board of visiters	1,500	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,835 55
For the preservation of the point of land forming Provincetown harbor	1,200	-	1,200	-	1,200	
For piers at Newcastle, Delaware	26 92	-	26 92	-	26 92	

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For completing the road to Fort Gratiot	7,000	8,000	7,000	8,000	5,653 38	
For the construction of the Cumberland road, west of Zanesville, Ohio	92,000	67,528 40	92,000	65,000	92,000	26,776 08
For the ransom of American captives	-					
For fuel, stationary, transportation, &c. for the military academy at West Point	6,300	6,571	6,300	6,571	6,300	1,163 40
For repairs and improvements of buildings, &c. at the military academy	2,550	-	2,550	-	2,550	
For the hire of quarter masters and adjutant clerks, &c. at the military academy	675	675	675	675	675	450
For the increase of the library, subscription, &c. to journals, binding books, &c.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	943 69
For philosophical apparatus for the military academy	2,000	790	2,000	790	2,000	790
For models and books on architecture for the engineer department	-	600	-	600	-	84 73
For repairs of mathematical instruments and models for drawing department	750	887	750	887	750	182 79
For miscellaneous items, military academy	1,200	1,219	1,200	1,219	1,105 02	657 42
For improving the harbor of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	5,922 42	1,600	5,922 42	1,600	5,922 42	1,440
For pensions, per act 20 May, 1830	14,766 40	2,510 65	14,733 07	2,318 65	14,604 54	2,318 65
For completing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor	7,680	2,500	7,680	2,500	7,680	
For the preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	2,330	1,700	2,330	1,700	2,330	779 44
For the security of the Pea Patch island, and for the construction of a water tank, &c.	16,321 14	-	16,321 14	-	16,321 14	
For materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi	192	-	192	-	192	
For barracks, quarters, storehouses, &c. at Green Bay	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
For the completion of Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis	1,015 14	640 68	1,015 14	640 68	1,015 14	640 68
For the erection of storehouses for the subsistence and quarter master department at Baton Rouge	3,500	-	3,500	-	3,199 70	
For the erection of barracks at Key West, and for ditching and draining, &c.	7,581 20	11,550 19	7,581 20	11,550 19	6,321 82	11,550 19
For the erection of wooden barracks for the troops at Fortress Monroe	5,200	-	5,200	-	5,199 76	
For the erection of a military laboratory and workshop at West Point	2,221 87	-	2,221 87	-	2,221 87	

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STATEMENT No. 14—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st October, 1830, to 30th Sept., 1831.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't advanced from 1st October, 1830, to the 30th September, 1831.	Amo't advanced from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't accounted for out of advances from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Am't accounted for out of advances from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.
For completing repairs of the road between Alachua court house and Jacksonville	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	
For completing the road from Alagua to Marianna	1,800	-	1,800	-	1,800	
For completing a survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico	7,401 60	32 50	7,051 60	32 50	7,051 60	32 50
For opening and grading the Cumberland road in Illinois	32,516	25,200	32,516	25,200	32,516	15,321 40
For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	1,700	3,000	1,700	3,000	1,532 34	
For the claim of contractors for losses by storms in 1829	519	-	519			
For balance due contractors for piers at Oswego	84 92	-	84 92			
For securing the works of Oswego harbor by stone pier head, &c.	8,500	9,540	8,500	9,540	8,500	9,540
For securing and completing the works at the harbor of Dunkirk	6,400	5,000	6,400	5,000	5,307 58	
For the further protection and preservation of the beach of Provincetown harbor	1,954 36	-	1,954 36	-	1,954 36	
For repair and completion of the breakwater at the mouth of the Merrimack river, Maine	10,000	2,000	10,000	2,000	10,000	2,000
For the completion of the sea wall for the protection of Deer Island	8,650	5,700	8,650	5,700	8,650	909 14
For arrearages due to Major Birch, for survey of the raft of Red river	187 50					
For arrearages due the superintendant of the works at Black Rock	1,800	-	1,800	-	1,800	

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For arrearages due for materials delivered to the works at Dunkirk harbor	702 50	-	702 50	-	221 93	
For arrearages due T. J. Knapp	14 75	-	14 75	-	14 75	
For the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans	76,000	20,500	76,000	20,500	76,000	10,152 14
For opening a road from Washington, in Arkansaw, to Jacksonville	-	10,500	-	10,500	-	8,636 53
For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle William, New York	8,076	22,400	8,076	22,400	8,076	18,515 65
For repairs of Fort Wood, Louisiana	3,600	-	3,600	-	3,600	
For transportation of officers' baggage	28,535 22	41,259 34	28,535 22	41,248 14	28,475 89	24,327 79
For transportation of the army	60,099 69	124,300 06	60,099 69	124,171 06	60,088 61	63,819 82
For models for fortifications	1,800	-	1,800	-	1,800	
For repairs of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, Ohio, for 1830	950	-	950	-	950	
For the Cumberland road east of Zanesville, for work heretofore done	2,700	-	2,435	-	2,209 73	
For the payment of arrearages for the survey of the Cumberland road, from Zanesville to the capital of Missouri	265 85	-	265 85	-	265 85	
For erecting a light house, and forming the foundation of the same, in the harbor of Buffalo, N. York	12,512	-	12,512	-	11,646 13	
For erecting a beacon light at the end of the pier which forms the entrance into the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie	2,500	-	2,500	-	2,451 10	
For building a light house at Cleveland, on Lake Erie	1,805	-	1,805	-	1,805	
For erecting a beacon light on the pier at Grand river, Ohio	1,000	-	1,000	-	635 41	
For arrearages incurred in the preservation of the Pea Patch island	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	1,524 87
For re-construction of buildings, &c. at the military academy, West Point	-	752 50	-	752 50	-	40 25
For the renewal of fire grates of the military academy, West Point	-	150	-	150	-	110 62
For completion of Fort Macon	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	11,299 73
For general repairs to barracks, &c. of the military academy	-	3,601 50	-	3,601 50	-	3,104 67
For pensions per act 7th June, 1832	-	61,686 33	-	61,686 33	-	13,613 05

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STATEMENT No. 14—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st October, 1830, to 30th Sept., 1831.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't advanced from 1st October, 1830, to the 30th Sept., 1831.	Amo't advanced from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't accounted for out of advances from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Am't accounted for out of advances from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.
For the militia of Illinois and other states, per act 15th June, 1832	-	93,400	-	93,400	-	28,106 13
For a fort on Cockspur island, Georgia	-	21,600	-	21,600	-	16,814 06
For completing pier and mole in the harbor of Oswego	-	11,330	-	11,330	-	11,304 84
For improving the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers	-	10,600	-	10,600		
For the payment of the claim of Lucius W. Stockton, for repairs on the Cumberland road	-	5,829 58				
For repairs of the Cumberland road, east of the Ohio	-	11,000	-	11,000		
For the improvement of the Ocracocke inlet, North Carolina	-	10,000	-	10,000		
For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay	17,500	14,500	17,500	14,500	17,500	5,280 77
For the completion of Fort Hamilton	-	8,550	-	8,550	-	7,013 61
For completion of the fort on Oak island	-	7,000	-	7,000	-	5,800
For a breakwater and dyke at Mill river	-	780	-	780	-	548 60
For the work at Black Rock harbor	-	2,500	-	2,500		
For a pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio	-	1,500	-	1,500		
For settlement of militia claims in 1831, per act 5th April, 1832	-	6,600	-	6,600		
For repairing the military road from Pensacola to Tallahassee	-	4,000	-	4,000		
For repairing the same road between St. Augustine and Tallahassee	-	2,500	-	2,500		
An act for the relief of officers and men in the Seminole campaign	100 60	279 19				

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An act for the relief of Sarah Chitwood, 24th May, 1828	240		120					
An act for the relief of N. Wood, 30th January, 1830	100							
An act for the relief of Joseph Jeans, 29th May, 1830	61							
An act for the relief of Enos Cutler, 29th May, 1830	2,112	30						
An act for the relief of John Hasner, 29th May, 1830	100							
An act for the relief of John Rodriguez, 7th April, 1830	883							
An act for the relief of the legal representatives of James Davenport, 28th May, 1830	368	71						
An act for the relief of M. Browning, 29th May, 1830	100							
An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of widow Dopre, 29th May, 1830	8,995							
An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Clark, 11th February, 1830	242	80						
An act for the relief of Aaron Fitzgerald, 11th January, 1831	361	66						
An act for the relief of Peter Garney, 28th May, 1830	50							
An act for the relief of Thomas Fitzgerald	284	22						
An act to authorize the payment of the claims of the state of Massachusetts	419,748	26	-		419,748	26	-	419,748 26
An act for the relief of B. I. Smoot	1,000							
An act for the relief of John Daley	5,000							
An act for the relief of Bennett Riley, 3d March, 1831	70							
An act for the relief of William Forsythe, 18th January, 1832	-		281					
An act for the relief of Michigan volunteers	-		6,891	12				
An act for the relief of Ebenezer Hubbard, 7th March, 1832	-		700					
An act for the relief of James L. Sawyer, 18th February, 1832	-		30					
An act for the relief of Amaziah Squirrell	-		112					
An act for the relief of John Menary	-		85					
An act for the relief of Peter Peck, 24th February, 1832	-		50					
An act for the relief of John Sapp, 24th February, 1832	-		45					
An act for the relief of Jane Muir, 7th March, 1832	-		650					
An act for the relief of William Tharp, 7th February, 1832	-		52	10				
An act for the relief of De Gazmo [illegible]nes, 22nd May, 1832	-		825	25				
An act for the relief of James McCarty, 4th June, 1832	-		3,742	20				

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STATEMENT No. 14—Continued.

	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st October, 1830, to 30th Sept., 1831.	Amount of requisitions drawn under each head of appropriation, from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't advanced from 1st October, 1830, to the 30th Sept., 1831.	Amo't advanced from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.	Amo't accounted for out of advances from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831.	Am't accounted for out of advances from 1st January to 30th September, 1832.
An act for the adjustment and settlement of the claim of South Carolina, 22nd March, 1832	-	157,259 16	-	157,259 16	-	157,259 16
An act for the relief of Robert Smart, 31st March, 1832	-	123				
An act for the relief of James Bogg, 19th March, 1832	-	146 44				
An act for the relief of Samuel Maz, 14th May, 1832	-	3,150				
An act for the relief of Bartholomew Shaumburgh, 14th July, 1832	-	1,317 72				
An act for the relief of James L. Dawson, 14th July, 1832	-	100 11				
An act for the relief of Harvey Brown, 14th July, 1832	-	1,041 20				
An act for the relief of David Kilborn, 14th July, 1832	-	1,000				
	$3,912,923 28	$3,002,238 45	$3,877,079 23	$2,953,485 41	$3,778,869 69	$1,428,728 81

SUMMARY, VIZ:

Amount advanced from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831	$3,877,079 23	
Amount advanced from 1st January to 30th September, 1832	2,953,485 41	
		$6,830,564 64
Amount of accounts settled of advances made from 1st October, 1830, to 30th September, 1831	3,778,869 69	
Amount unsettled	98,209 54	
	3,877,079 23	
Amount of accounts rendered, and also such as have been settled of advances made from 1st January to 30th September, 1832	$1,428,728 81	
Amount unsettled	1,524,756 60	
	2,953,485 41	
		6,830,564 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, November* 3, 1832.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

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***STATEMENT** comprising the names of the persons whose accounts have been settled agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 1st March, 1823, entitled an act in addition to an act for the prompt settlement of the public accounts, &c., and showing the amount passed to the credit of each, under the several heads of expenditure, and upon evidence other than such as has been prescribed by the laws and regulations existing prior to the passage of that act, since the 8th November, 1831, viz.*

Names.	Rank.	Date of settlement.	Expenditure.		Dolls. Cts.
Granville N. Love,	Lieutenant 28th Infantry, -	12th January, 1832,	Contingencies, -	$122 12	
			Subsistence, -	20 00	
			Bounties and premiums,	100 00	
					242 12
Henry Walthall, -	Paymaster 5th reg't Va. militia,	3d March, 1832, -	Pay of the army, -	165 22	
			Subsistence, - -	1 80	
					167 02
Robert Clark, -	Lieutenant 28th Infantry, - -	28th May, 1832, -	Contingencies, -	-	203 66
					612 80

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, 3d November, 1832.

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

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DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT,

AT THE OPENING OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SCHEDULE of Documents accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made December 3, 1832.

A. List of vessels in commission, stations, and commanders.
B. Whole amount of stores on hand.
C. Letters from the Navy Board as to property on hand.
D. Report of Navy Board as to gradual improvement, and dry docks.
E. General estimates.
F. Rate of bills of exchange on two foreign stations.
G. General order as to surveys of vessels on return from a cruise.
H. African slave trade expenditures.
I. Report of the schooner Boxer's cruise to Liberia.
K. Expenses of board for revision of naval code.
L. List of deaths, dismissions, and resignations.
M. Condition of vessels in ordinary.
N. Condition of vessels on stocks.

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A.

LIST of Vessels in Commission, their Commanders, and Stations.

CLASS.	NAME.	COMMANDERS.	WHERE EMPLOYED.
Frigate	United States	Capt. John B. Nicolson -	In the Mediterranean
Frigate	Brandywine	Capt. James Renshaw -	" "
Frigate	Constellation	Capt. George C. Reed -	" "
Sloop	Concord -	M. Com'ndt Matt. C. Perry	" "
Sloop	Boston -	" Geo. W. Storer	" "
Sloop	John Adams	" Phil. F. Voorhees	" "
Sloop	Vandalia -	" George Budd -	In the West Indies.
Sloop	St. Louis -	" John T. Newton	" "
Sch'r	Porpoise -	Lieut. James M. McIntosh -	" "
Sch'r	Grampus -	" Joseph Smoot -	" "
Sch'r	Shark -	" William Boerum -	" "
Sloop	Warren -	M. Com'ndt Benj. Cooper -	Coast of Brazil.
Sloop	Peacock -	" David Geisinger	" "
Sloop	Lexington -	" Isaac McKeever	" "
Sch'r	Enterprise -	Lieut. Samuel W. Downing	" "
Sch'r	Boxer -	" Benjamin Page, jr. -	" "
Frigate	Potomac -	Commodore John Downes -	In the Pacific.
Sloop	Falmouth -	M. Com'ndt Fran's H. Gregory	" "
Sch'r	Dolphin -	Lieut. John C. Long -	" "

B.

AMOUNT of Stores on hand at the several Navy Yards, on the 1st of October, 1832, viz.

Portsmouth, N. H. - - - - -	$348,979 49
Boston - - - - - - -	1,122,617 79
New York - - - - - -	1,494,143 08
Philadelphia - - - - - -	471,646 81
Washington - - - - -	907,273 37
Norfolk - - - - - -	1,057,987 83
Pensacola - - - - -	167,269 55
	$5,579,917 92

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C.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
28th November, 1832.

SIR: The commissioners, in compliance with your directions of the 21st of August last, have now the honor to submit the following papers, viz.

1. Statement showing the number and distribution of the vessels of the navy, the number of live oak frames on hand, and frames contracted for.
2. Statement showing the quantity of timber on hand, purchased under the appropriation for repairs and for other purposes.
3. Statement showing the number of tons of iron, lead, and copper, and the number of anchors and chain cables on hand, belonging to the appropriation for repairs, and to any other appropriation.
4. Statement showing the number of serviceable cannon, carronades, and cannon ball, the quantity of powder, and materials for powder, with the number and description of small arms on board vessels in commission, and in depot at the several navy yards.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'ry of the Navy.

C, 1.

STATEMENT showing the number and distribution of the Vessels of the United States' Navy, the number of Live Oak Frames on hand, and Frames contracted for, but not fully delivered.

	Ships of the line.	Frigates.	Sloops of war.	Schooners.	Steam vessels.
In commission,	-	3	11	7	
In ordinary,	7	6	6		
On the stocks,	5	7			
Frames on hand,	4	7	4		3
Frames contracted for,	-	3	3		

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C, 2.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Timber on hand, purchased under the appropriation for repairs, and for other purposes, besides the Frames, and the Timber properly belonging to them, returned in paper A.

	Live oak.	White oak plank, stocks, and knees.			Yellow pine.		White pine.	Various knees.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Superficial feet.	No. of knees.	Cubic feet.	Sup'ficial feet.	Super. feet.	Cubic feet.
For repairs, -	54,672	234,316	1,044,096	3,381	311,122	456,732	9,114	25,177
For other purposes, not connected with frames, in paper A,	20,448	105,400	383,811	4,389	109,923	331,736	2,579	22,863
Total, -	75,120	339,716	1,427,907	7,770	421,045	788,468	11,693	48,040

C, 3.

STATEMENT showing the number of tons of Iron, Copper, Lead, Anchors and Chain Cables, on hand, belonging to the appropriation for repairs, and for any other appropriation.

	Iron.	Copper.	Lead.	Anchors.		Chain cables.	
	Tons.			No. in use.	No. not in use.	No. in use.	No. not in use.
Under appropriation for rep'rs	468	194	21	71	244	46	23
For all other appropriations -	900	458	93	-	91	1	4
	1,548	652	114	71	335	47	27

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C, 4.

STATEMENT showing the number of serviceable Cannon and Carronades, the number of Cannon Ball, the quantity of Powder and the Materials for Powder, with the number and description of Small Arms on board Vessels in commission, and in depot at the Navy Yards.

	Cannon & carronades.	Cannon ball.			Powder.	Mat's for powder.		Small arms.		
		Round & d'ble-head.	Grape and canister.	Loose grape & canister.		Sulphur.	Nitre.	Muskets.	Pistols.	Cutlasses.
	No.	No.	No.	Tns.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
On board vessels in commission, -	467	28,655	9,290	-	114,325	-	-	1,063	980	1,672
In depot at the navy yards, - -	2,232	228,908	23,324	540	35,600	198,382	396,994	3,504	5,703	5,248
	2,699	257,563	32,614	540	149,925	198,382	396,994	4,567	6,683	6,920

NOTE.—Many of the cannon, though serviceable, are of such different forms and dimensions that they could not be used as armament for vessels.

D.

STATEMENT showing the progress which has been made in executing the law for the Gradual Improvement of the Navy, passed 3d March, 1827, including a statement of the present condition of the Dry Docks building at the Navy Yards at Boston and Norfolk.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

A contract was made for the delivery, at this yard, of the frame and promiscuous live oak timber for a frigate and a sloop of war; the contractor having failed after delivering about 7,957 cubic feet of moulded and promiscuous timber, which cost, including labor in receiving and storing away, the sum of $8,717 61, leaving about 23,000 cubic feet to be provided for to complete the frames.

976 white oak knees have also been purchased at a cost of $4,187 06.

Contracts are also about being made for 6,000 cubic feet of oak, and 6,000 cubic feet of pine plank stocks, to be delivered during the year 1833.

BOSTON.

At this yard frames and promiscuous live oak timber have been received for two ships of the line, two frigates, and one sloop of war, which, including the live oak beams for 74 and frigates, make 135,051 cubic feet, delivered at a cost of $179,101 93; 35,000 feet of pine, 24,295 feet of oak plank

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stocks, with 10,338 feet of mast and spar timber; and 957 white oak knees, have also been received at this yard, at a cost of $44,528 13, including labor in receiving and stowing away. Contracts are about being made for the delivery of 30,000 feet of oak, and 20,000 cubic feet of pine plank stocks, during the year 1833.

A shed for the preservation of timber has been completed, under this law, at a cost of 17,738 49.

A dry dock has also been constructed, and, during the past year, the works upon it have been brought nearly to a close. The turning gates are in their places, and have been proved with a height of twenty-four feet, and the result, at a trial of their strength and adjustment, is reported by the engineer as very satisfactory. The steam engine, pumps, and machinery, connected with them, are all in place, and have been in satisfactory use since the 10th June last.

The early setting in of cold weather in November, 1831, and the steady cold weather during the winter, and unfavorable weather in the spring, delayed the progress of the work in an unusual degree, but, during the latter part of the year, the weather was very favorable, and the work progressed rapidly.

In building the northeastern jettee wall, a breach took place in the coffer dam. This is the only important accident which has occurred at this dock: it occasioned a delay of five or six weeks, and an additional expense of about $7,000.

The engineer has reported that a ship might possibly be admitted, if much required, by the first of next month.

The expense during the year ending 31st October, was,		
for materials - - - -	$60,651 32	
for labor - - - -	46,675 48	
		107,326 80
Which, added to the amounts previously expended,		
for materials - - -	236,747 23½	
for labor - - - -	269,592 91½	
		506,340 15
Making the total expenditure - - -		$613,666 95

The works remaining yet to be done, are the building of the floating gate, further adjustment of the turning gates, fixing keel blocks in the dock, completing the wharves between the coffer dam and wing walls, and removing the coffer dam.

It is estimated that, to complete the dock and its dependencies, there will be required the sum of $38,816.

NEW YORK.

Contracts were made for the delivery, at this yard, of live oak frames and promiscuous timber for a 74 and a frigate. The contractor for the 74's frame having entirely failed, the frigate's frame alone has been delivered, containing 20,886 cubic feet, at a cost of $24,445 48.

Contracts have also been made for 40,000 cubic feet of oak, and 70,000 cubic feet of pine plank stocks, of which 29,792 feet of oak, and 7,763 feet of pine, have been received, which, with 419 white oak knees purchased, amount to the sum of $15,308 49.

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Contracts are about to be made for 25,000 feet of oak, and 15,000 feet of pine, to be delivered in the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA.

Contracts were also made for the delivery, at this yard, of frames of two frigates and one sloop of war, which have been received, making 54,680 cubic feet, and cost the sum of $62,426 49.

There has also been delivered 68,582 cubic feet of oak, which cost, including 34 white oak knees, $2,537 09.

Other contracts are now making for 10,000 feet of oak and 10,000 feet of pine, to be delivered during the year 1833.

WASHINGTON.

At this yard, the live oak frames for one frigate, and for one sloop of war, have been received, containing 38,830 cubic feet, at a cost of $48,118 77.

119 white oak knees have been purchased at a cost of $500 90, and contracts have been made for 10,000 cubic feet of white oak, and for 10,000 cubic feet of pine plank stocks, to be delivered at this yard.

NORFOLK.

The frames for two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war, making 110,491 cubic feet, have been received and stowed away at this yard, amounting in cost to $139,799 10.

Two sheds for the preservation of this timber have also been constructed at this yard, which cost the sum of $66,116 19. Another building is nearly completed, which has cost $27,489 42 thus far; a further sum of $5,000 will finish it.

Contracts have been made for 70,000 feet of oak, and for 50,000 feet of pine plank stocks, and for the masts and spars of two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war; of which there has been received 23,151 feet of oak, and 11,110 feet of pine plank stocks, 5,273 cubic feet of mast and spar timber, and 2,042 white oak knees, amounting to the sum of $23,069 77.

Contracts are also about to be made for 20,000 cubic feet of white oak, and for 20,000 cubic feet of pine plank stocks, and for the mast and spar timber for one ship of the line.

A dry dock has been constructed, and, during the past year, great exertions have been made to hasten the completion of it: all the important branches of the work have been accomplished, and expenses paid. In the course of the coming winter all the important work will be completed, except the floating gate, and the removal of the coffer dam.

An unusual suspension of the masonry was caused last year by the cold weather which set in so uncommonly early, and endured so long. Last summer the great panic produced by the malignant cholera, which was very prevalent, especially at this place, induced upwards of a hundred workmen to quit the dock for several weeks, and prevented others from coming to supply their places.

This embarrassment caused great delay in the work—much langor and uneasiness in those who remained. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the great operations are mostly accomplished; and, considering the nature of the interruptions, it is hoped that the progress has been satisfactory.

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The great wells, and steam engine house, steam engine, with the great pumps, are complete, and the latter are in full and satisfactory operation. The drain from the pumps is finished; all the masonry of the wing and jettee walls is done.

The masonry of the dock, and two-thirds of the coping, is laid, and the whole banked up to the level of the bottom of the coping. The turning gates are nearly completed, and one of them is in its place. Most of the graduation of the ground round the dock is formed, and prepared for building sewers to receive the paving.

There has been expended during the past year, ending 1st November, 1832, - - - for materials $138,515 92
for labor 102,352 66 — 240,868 58

Which, added to the previous expenditures of,
for materials $284,709 70
for labor 302,642 37 — 587,352 07

Makes the sum expended on this dock, from its commencement in December, 1827, to the 1st November, 1832, $828,220 07

The work yet remaining to be done is the completion of the coping, the making of the sewer round the dock, paving round the dock, and between the dock and engine house, the stones for which are mostly delivered; graduating and forming the ground round the dock, now mostly accomplished; finishing the turning gates, and the floating gate: the former will soon be done, and the latter with as little delay as possible—the removal of the coffer dam, and clearing out the entrances. These are all the important branches now to be completed.

The cost of finishing this dock will, probably, be about $50,000, and, although the engineer regrets to state that the work cannot, as heretofore stated, be done in December, he has no doubt it may be completed during the winter.

From the foregoing statement, it is seen that there are live oak frames now in deposite at the following yards, viz.

At Boston, frames for two ships of the line, two frigates, and one sloop.

At New York, frame for one frigate.

At Philadelphia, frames for two frigates.

At Washington, frames for one frigate, and one sloop of war.

At Norfolk, frames for two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war; which includes three frigate frames, originally contracted for under gradual increase, and subsequently ordered by the department to be charged to gradual improvement: one frame at each of the yards of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

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E—GENERAL ESTIMATE.

There will be required for the navy during the year 1833, in addition to the unexpended balances that may remain on hand on the 1st day of January, 1833, the sum of three millions one hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-seven cents.

1st.	For pay and subsistence of officers of the navy and pay of seamen,	$1,478,824 64
2d.	For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards,	57,330
3d.	For the purchase of provisions,	460,000
4th.	For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission,	506,750
5th.	For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick,	35,000
6th.	For improvements and the necessary repairs of navy yards,	228,862 23
7th.	For ordnance and ordnance stores,	10,000
8th.	For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz. for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters, for compensation to judge advocates, for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs and building of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatsoever,	295,000
9th.	For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated,	5,000
		$3,176,766 87

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E, 1.

ESTIMATE of the Pay and Subsistence of all Persons in the Navy, attached to vessels in commission, for the year 1833, *being part of the first item of the general estimate.*

Rank and Grade.	1 ship of the line.	3 frigates, 1st class.	1 frigate, 2d class.	11 sloops, 1st class.	7 schooners.	Total each grade.	Aggregate amount for each grade.
Captains	2	3	1	-	-	6	$14,500 00
Masters commandant	-	-	-	11	-	11	12,938 75
Lieutenants commanding	-	-	-	-	7	7	8,233 75
Lieutenants	10	18	5	44	21	98	94,570 00
Masters	2	3	1	11	-	17	11,262 50
Pursers	1	3	1	11	7	23	15,237 50
Surgeons of the fleet	1	3	-	-	-	4	4,045 00
Surgeons	-	-	1	11	-	12	14,518 08
Assistant surgeons	4	6	2	11	7	30	24,540 00
Chaplains	1	3	1	-	-	5	3,312 50
Midshipmen	34	72	20	132	28	286	65,208 00
Boatswains	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300 00
Gunners	1	3	1	11	7	23	7,618 75
Carpenters	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300 00
Sailmakers	1	3	1	11	-	16	5,300 00
Secretaries	1	3	-	-	-	4	4,000 00
Schoolmasters	1	3	1	11	-	16	6,260 00
Clerks	1	3	1	11	7	23	6,900 00
Boatswains' mates	6	9	3	22	14	54	12,312 00
Gunners' mates	3	6	2	11	-	22	5,016 00
Carpenters' mates	3	6	2	11	7	29	6,412 00
Sailmakers' mates	2	3	1	11	7	24	5,472 00
Quartermasters	12	27	9	55	21	124	23,808 00
Quarter gunners	20	36	10	66	28	160	28,800 00
Yeomen	3	9	3	33	7	55	9,900 00
1st capt's of tops & forecastle	8	24	8	88	-	128	23,040 00
2d do. do. do.	6	18	6	66	-	96	16,128 00
Captains' stewards	1	3	1	11	7	23	4,968 00
Captains' cooks	1	3	1	11	-	16	3,456 00
Coopers	1	3	1	11	-	16	3,456 00
Armorers	1	3	1	11	-	16	3,456 00
Armorers' mates	2	3	1	-	7	13	2,340 00
Masters at arms	1	3	1	11	-	16	3,456 00
Ship's corporals	4	6	2	-	-	12	2,016 00
Cooks	1	3	1	11	7	23	4,968 00
Masters of the band	1	3	1	-	-	5	1,080 00
Musicians, first class	6	12	3	-	-	21	3,024 00
Musicians, second class	5	9	2	-	-	16	1,920 00
Seamen	300	450	120	98	98	1,628	234,432 00
Ordinary seamen	240	360	100	330	49	1,079	129,480 00
Landsmen	100	150	30	220	21	521	50,016 00
Boys	46	81	21	132	35	315	22,680 00
95 passed midshipmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,168 75
84 midshipmen who may be arranged as passed midshipmen, in addition to allowance as midshipmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,713 00
	835	1,362	368	2,068	392	5,025	$965,562 58

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E, 2.

EXHIBIT of the Officers, &c. Waiting Orders and on Furlough, for the year 1833, *being part of the first item of the general estimate.*

	Captains.	Masters commandant.	Lieutenants.	Passed midshipmen.	Midshipmen.	Pursers.	Surgeons.	Assistant do.	Chaplains.	Masters.	Sailmakers.	Total amount.
Waiting orders -	19	13	94	10	1	7	9	6	-	-	4	$197,039 56
On furlough -	-	1	11	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	8,194
												$205,233 56

E, 3.

ESTIMATE of the number, Pay, &c. of Officers, &c., required for five receiving vessels, for the year 1833; *being part of the first item of the general estimate.*

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Norfolk.	Baltimore.	Total.	Total amount.
Masters commandant - -	1	1	1	1	-	4	$ 4,705 00
Lieutenants - - -	3	3	2	3	2	13	12,545 00
Masters - - -	1	1	-	1	-	3	1,987 50
Pursers - - -	1	1	-	1	-	3	1,987 50
Assistant surgeons - -	1	1	-	1	-	3	2,081 25
Midshipmen - - -	3	3	2	3	2	13	2,964 00
Boatswain's mates - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,140 00
Carpenter's do. - -	1	1	1	1	-	4	912 00
Stewards - - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,080 00
Cooks - - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,080 00
Seamen - - -	2	2	2	2	2	10	1,440 00
Ordinary do. - - -	6	6	4	6	2	24	2,880 00
Boys - - -	10	10	2	10	2	34	2,448 00
	32	32	17	32	13	126	$37,250 25

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E, 4.

ESTIMATE of the Pay, &c. of the Officers attached to recruiting stations, ordnance service, and depot for instruments, charts, &c. &c. for the year 1833, being part of the first item of the general estimate.

RECRUITING.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Norfolk.	Baltimore.	Total.	Total amount.
Masters commandant - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	$10,053 75
Lieutenants - - -	2	2	2	2	2	10	9,650 00
Midshipmen - - -	2	2	2	2	2	10	3,192 50
Surgeons - - -	1	1	1	1	1	5	5,425 00
							$28,321 25

ORDNANCE.

1 Captain - - - - - - - - - -	$1,930 00
1 Lieutenant - - - - - - - - -	965 00
	$2,895 00

DEPOT FOR INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

1 Lieutenant - - - - - - - - -	965 00
1 Midshipman, passed - - - - - - - -	482 50
	$1,447 50

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E, 5.

ESTIMATE of the Pay, Rations, and all other allowances of Officers and others, at the Navy Yards and Stations, for the year 1833.

PORTSMOUTH.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per annum.	Servants pr mo. at $8	Servants pr mo. at $6	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dols.
Captain	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	3,466 75	
Master commandant	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Master	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Midshipmen	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain	1	20	2	12	-	9	-	1	651 75	
Gunner	1	20	2	12	-	9	-	1	651 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	12	-	9	-	1	651 75	
Sailmaker	1	20	2	12	-	9	-	1	651 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										14,537 50
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Carpenter's mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Seamen	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941 00	
Ordinary seamen	10	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,112 50	
										4,337 75
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store-keeper	1	-	-	*200	-	-	-	-	1,400 00	
Master builder and inspector of timber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	
Clerk to the yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 00	
Do commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	
Do store-keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350 00	
Do master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
										4,350 00
									Dollars	23,225 25

NOTES.—House rent is estimated for officers, and is to be allowed only in cases where no house is furnished by the Government.

Pay and rations of surgeons and their assistants are averaged under the law of 20th May, 1828.

* Directed, February, 1830, by Secretary of the Navy.

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

BOSTON.	Number.	Pay, per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per annum.	Servants pr mo. at $8	Servants pr mo. at $5	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	16	-	65	30	3		3,466 75	
Master commandant	1	65	6	-	40	20	2	-	1,710 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Do	1	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Do	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Surgeon	1	60	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,412 25	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75	
Teacher of mathematics	1	40	2	90	12	9	-	1	991 75	
Do languages	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277 00	
Boatswain	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75	
Sailmaker	1	20	2	-	12	9	-	1	651 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Do assistant to purser	1	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	451 75	
										20,291 50
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenants	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895 00	
Master	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,915 50	
Boatswain	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Gunner	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Do mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do do as caulkers	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain's mates	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	638 50	
Seamen	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,293 50	
Ordinary do	36	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	7,605 00	
										18,554 50
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,902 50
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,800	
Clerk to the yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Inspector & meas. of timber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Clerk to commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	
Do do	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Do store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	
Do master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
										8,300
										51,048 50

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

NEW YORK.	Number.	Pay per mo.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per annum.	Servants pr. mo. at $8	Servants pr. mo. at $6	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	3,466 75	
Master commandant	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25	
Do	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Master	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Do	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 75	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain	1	40	2	200	12	9	1	-	1,091 75	
Teacher of mathematics	1	40	2	90	12	9	-	1	981 75	
Do languages	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277 00	
Boatswain	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Sailmaker	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Do assistant to purser	1	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	451 25	
										21,431 50
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenants	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895 00	
Master	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,950 50	
Boatswain	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Gunner	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Do mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do do as caulkers	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain's mates	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	638 50	
Seamen	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,293 50	
Ordinary do	36	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	7,605 00	
										19,589 50
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,902 50
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	
Clerk to yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Inspector & meas. of timber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Clerk to commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	
Do do	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Do store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	
Do master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
										8,300
										53,224 50

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per ann.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per ann.	Servants pr mo. at $8	Servants pr mo. at $6	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	16	600	65	30	3	-	4,066 75	
Master Commandant	1	60	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25	
Master	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Surgeon	1	70	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,732 25	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75	
Boatswain	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										15,209 75
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965	
Boatswain's mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Seamen	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941	
Ordinary do	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,535	
										4,750 25
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Assistant do	1	35	3	145	16	14	-	1	1,102	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	211 25	
										4,029 75
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	
Master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Clerk to yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Inspector & meas. of timber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Clerk to commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	
Do store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
Do master builder	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
										6,450 00
										30,439 75

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

WASHINGTON.	Number.	Pay per mo.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per annum.	Servants pr mo. at $8	Servants pr mo. at $6	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dolls. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	10	-	65	30	3	-	3,466 75	
Master commandant	1	75	6	-	40	20	2	-	1,982 00	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Master	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	961 75	
in charge of ordnance	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Chaplain	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	9	1	-	1,141 75	
Boatswain	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner, as laboratory officer	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Do keeper of magazine	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										13,873 00
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965 00	
Boatswain's mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Carpenter's do	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Seamen	6	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,411 50	
Ordinary do	14	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,957 50	
										5,972 50
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon	1	70	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,532 25	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	211 25	
Washers	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	187 25	
Cook	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	211 25	
										3,400 00
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Assistant master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Clerk to yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Inspec'r & meas'r of timber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Clerk to commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	
Do do	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Do store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Do ass'nt mas builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	
Master camboose maker and plumber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	
Do chain cable and anchor maker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Machinist and engineer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
										10,150 00
										33,395 50

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

NORFOLK.	Number.	Pay per mo.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per annum.	Servants pr mo. at $8	Servants pr mo. at $6	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	3,466 75	
Master commandant	1	65	5	300	40	20	2	-	2,010 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,492 25	
Do	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965	
Master	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Do	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Assistant do	1	40	4	145	16	14	-	1	1,253 25	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75	
Teacher of mathematics	1	40	2	90	12	9	-	1	981 75	
Do languages	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen	4	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,277	
Boatswain	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Sailmaker	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Do as assistant to purser	1	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	451 25	
										21,764 00
ORDINARY.										
Lieutenants	3	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	2,895	
Master	1	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	662 50	
Midshipmen	6	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,915 50	
Boatswain	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Gunner	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Carpenter's mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Do do as caulkers	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain's mates	2	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	638 50	
Seamen	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,293 50	
Ordinary do	36	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	7,605	
										19,554 50
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,902 50
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	
Clerk to yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Inspector & meas. of timber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	
Clerk to commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760	
Do do	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Do storekeeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	
Do master builder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	
Keeper of magazine	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
										8,930 00
										54,151 00

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

PENSACOLA.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per ann.	Servants per month at $8	Servants per month at $6	Pay, rations, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	16	-	65	30	3	-	3,466 75	
Master commandant	1	60	5	-	40	20	2	-	1,710	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	-	20	20	1	-	1,292 25	
Do	1	50	4	-	-	-	-	-	965	
Master	1	40	2	-	20	12	1	-	941 75	
Surgeon	1	50	2	-	20	20	1	-	1,109 75	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Purser	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	1,141 75	
Chaplain	1	40	2	200	12	9	-	1	1,091 75	
Midshipmen	3	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	957 75	
Boatswain	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Gunner	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Carpenter	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Sailmaker	1	20	2	90	12	9	-	1	741 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
										16,901 75
ORDINARY.										
Carpenter	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Do - mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Boatswain's mate	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	319 25	
Seamen	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	941	
Ordinary do	10	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2,212 50	
										4,114 50
HOSPITAL.										
Surgeon	1	50	2	200	20	20	1	-	1,309 75	
Assistant do	1	30	2	145	16	14	-	1	950 75	
Steward	1	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	307 25	
Nurses	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	422 50	
Washers	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	374 50	
Cook	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	235 25	
										3,600 00
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.										
Store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	
Clerk to yard	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Do commandant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Do store keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
Porter	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	
										3,850 00
										28,466 25

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ESTIMATE E, 5—Continued.

BALTIMORE.	Number.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	House rent per annum.	Candles per annum.	Cords wood per ann.	Servants per month at $8	Servants per month at $6	Pay, &c. per ann. Dols. Cts.	Aggregate. Dolls. Cts.
Captain	1	100	8	300	65	30	3	-	3,036 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	200	-	-	-	-	1,165 00	
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Purser	1	40	2	200	-	-	-	-	862 50	
										6,676 50
CHARLESTON.										
Captain	1	100	8	300	65	30	3	-	3,036 75	
Lieutenant	1	50	4	200	-	-	-	-	1,165 00	
Surgeon	1	60	4	200	20	20	1	-	1,612 25	
Purser	1	40	2	200	-	-	-	-	862 50	
										6,676 50
SACKETT'S HARBOR.										
Master	1	40	2	200	20	12	1	-	- -	1,141 75

RECAPITULATION.

	1st item Naval. Dolls. Cts.	1st item Ordinary. Dolls. Cts.	1st item Hospital. Dolls. Cts.	2d item Civil Dolls. Cts.	AGGREGATE. Dolls. Cts.
Portsmouth	14,537 50	4,337 75	- -	4,350 00	23,225 25
Boston	20,291 50	18,554 50	3,902 50	8,300 00	51,048 50
New York	21,431 50	19,554 50	3,902 50	8,300 00	53,224 50
Philadelphia	15,209 75	4,750 25	4,029 25	6,450 00	30,439 75
Washington	13,873 00	5,972 50	3,400 00	8,930 00	33,395 50
Norfolk	21,764 00	19,554 50	3,902 50	8,930 00	54,151 00
Pensacola	16,901 75	4,114 50	3,600 00	3,850 00	28,466 25
Baltimore	6,676 50	- 1	- -	- -	6,676 50
Charleston	6,676 50	- -	- -	- -	6,676 50
Sackett's Harbor	1,141 75	- -	- -	- -	1,141 75
Naval constructor	- -	- -	- -	3,000 00	3,000 00
Civil engineer	- -	- -	- -	4,000 00	4,000 00
	139,503 75	76,873 50	22,737 25	57,330 00	295,444 50

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E, 6.

ESTIMATE for the Repairs and Improvements of Navy Yards, for the year 1833.

	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
Portsmouth, N. H.		
Towards the erection of officers' quarters on site No. 2	15,000	
For new roofs to wings of ship-house No. 2, repairing foundation, &c. &c.	1,452	
For laying new platform under the frigate Santee, in ship-house No. 2	910	
For laying new platform at west end of brick store, making new crane, and under-pinning the old mast and spar house	1,162	
For levelling yard	3,000	
		21,524
Boston.		
Towards the erection of a quay wall, and stone fence thereon	16,954 74	
Towards building foundation under ship-house 3, and ship; clearing away old wharf, filling in, &c. &c.	27,807 95	
Towards quay walls from ship-houses, I and 39	9,419 74	
Towards the erection of a steam box shed, a pitch house, and oil and varnish house	4,526 86	
For completing warrant officers' houses in block No. 7, authorized in 1832, and towards building the other two houses	9,000	
For painting and repairing, &c., brick stores, officers' houses, ship houses, and mast shears, and for painting master's and gunner's house, blacksmith's shop and tank shed; for repairing wharves, and for painting and repairing mast, boat and timber sheds	5,825 26	
		73,534 55
New York.		
For completing works already commenced	14,250	
Towards facing dock in timber pond	5,600	
Towards filling in and levelling the yards, and for masting shears	11,500	
To repairs to yard buildings	3,500	
		34,850

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ESTIMATE E, 6—Continued.

	Dolls. cts.	Dolls. cts.
PHILADELPHIA.		
Towards building a steam box house - -	1,200	
For filling up door ways in timber shed No. 6; for filling up and levelling yard, &c.; wharfing from mast and boat house to the shore, and across the head of timber pen, and for repairing offices' and store rooms, workshops, &c. &c.	2,075	
		3,275
WASHINGTON.		
For filling in wharf north side of timber dock -	8,500	
For repairs to officers' quarters, work shops, &c.	7,500	
		16,000
NORFOLK.		
For the completion of master commandant and surgeon's houses (2 & 3) - - -	12,178 77	
Towards building a permanent bridge across the creek, dividing the yard - - -	10,500	
Towards the erection of a timber dock - -	25,000	
Towards the foundation of stone under the ship of the line New York - - -	17,301 71	
For facing wharves - - - -	25,000	
For completing mast house No. 28, and for gutters to Nos. 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 10 & 11 -	12,398 75	
For graduating yard - - - -	4,000	
For completing wall around the yard - -	7,500	
For repairing all works in the yard of every kind, including the foundation of the frigate St. Lawrence - - - - -	12,650	
		126,529 23
PENSACOLA.		
Towards completing dwelling houses already commenced - - - - -	18,000	
Towards completing store house -	2,200	
completing wharf - - -	13,500	
completing timber shed - -	12,700	
completing blacksmith's shop - -	5,250	
Repairs of all kinds - - - - -	1,500	
		53,150
Total amount of estimate -	-	328,862 78

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E, 7.

ESTIMATE of Pay for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates, and subsistence of officers of the Marine Corps, for the year 1833.

	PAY.				
1	Lieut. col. commandant	at $75	per month	$ 900	
5	Do cols. by brevet, (com.)	60	do	3,600	
1	Paymaster	60	do	720	
1	Quartermaster	60	do	720	
3	Captains	40	do	1,440	
23	First lieutenants	30	do	8,280	
16	Second do	25	do	4,800	
1	Surgeon	60	do	720	
1	Hospital steward	18	do	216	
1	Sergeant major	10	do	120	
1	Quartermaster sergeant	10	do	120	
1	Drum major	9	do	108	
1	Fife major	9	do	108	
71	Sergeants	9	do	7,668	
73	Corporals	8	do	7,008	
21	Drummers	7	do	1,764	
21	Fifers	7	do	1,764	
750	Privates	6	do	54,000	
Extra pay to the adjutant and inspector, at $30 p. mo.				360	
Pay for five clerks, viz: one for the lieutenant colonel commandant; one for the paymaster; one for the adjutant and inspector, and two for the quartermaster, at $20 per month each				1,200	
					$95,616
	SUBSISTENCE.				
1	Lt. col. commandant	12 rat.	per day, 4,380 rat. 20c.	876	
5	Do cols. by bvt. (com.)	10	do 18,250 " "	3,650	
1	Paymaster	4	do 1,460 " "	292	
1	Quartermaster	4	do 1,460 " "	292	
1	Adjutant and inspector	4	do 1,460 " "	292	
3	Captains (command'g)	6	do 6,570 " "	1,314	
23	First lieutenants	4	do 33,580 " "	6,716	
16	Second do	3	do 17,510 " "	3,504	
1	Surgeon	4	do 1,460 " 25c.	365	
1	Hospital steward	1	do 365 " "	73	
					17,374
					$112,990

HEAD QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS,
Paymaster's Office, Oct. 15, 1832.

C. R. BROOM,
P. M. M. C.

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E, 8.

ESTIMATE for Expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States' Marine Corps, for the year 1833.

Subsistence,		
For 421 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen, serving on shore, at one ration per day each, 153,665 rations, at 12 cents per ration, is - - -		$18,439 80
Clothing,		
For 938 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $30 each, is - - - - -	$28,140	
For 100 watch coats, at $6 25 each, is -	625	
		28,765
Fuel,		
For the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen, and for the public offices, hospitals, and armory - - - - - - - -		9,098
Barracks.		
For repairs of barracks at the different stations, and for erecting an hospital at head quarters - - - -		8,000
Transportation and Recruiting.		
For the transportation of officers and men, and for expenses of recruiting - - - - - - - -		5,000
Medicines.		
For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, for the officers and marines serving on shore - - - -		2,369 71
Military Stores.		
For the pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, armorers' tools, musical instruments, drums, fifes, flags, and ordnance stores - - - - - - - - -		2,000

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ESTIMATE E, 8—Continued.

Contingencies.	
For freight of stores, toll, ferriage, wharfage, and cartage, per diem allowance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers on extra duty, compensation to judge advocates, house rent, and chamber money where there are no public quarters assigned, incidental labor in the Quartermaster's Department, per diem allowance for a messenger to the public offices, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the marine corps, printing and stationery, forage, postage on public letters, expenses in pursuing deserters, candles and oil for the guards at the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, bed-sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenters tools - - - - -	14,000
	$87,672 51

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. WEED,
Quartermaster Marine Corps.

HEAD QUARTERS, MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, Nov. 15, 1832.

E, 9.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy for the year 1833.

Secretary of the Navy - - - - -		$6,000 00
Six clerks, per act of 20th April, 1818 -	8,200 00	
One clerk, per act of 26th May, 1824 -	1,000 00	
One ditto, per act of 2d March, 1827 -	1,000 00	
		10,200 00
Messenger and assistant messenger - - - -		1,050 00
Contingent expenses - - - - - -		3,000 00
		20,250 00
One clerk employed under authority of the act for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds, passed 10th July, 1832 -	1,600 00	
Salary of ditto from 16th July, when appointed, to 31st December, 1832 - - - - -	736 22	
		2,336 22
		$22,586 22

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E, 10.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Office of the Commissioners of the Navy for the year 1833.

For salaries of the commissioners - - - -	$10,500 00
of their secretary - - - -	2,000 00
of clerks and draftsmen, per acts of 20th April, 1823, 26th May, 1824, and 2d March, 1827 -	7,750 00
of messenger - - - - -	700 00
For contingent expenses - - - - -	1,800 00
	$22,750 00

E, 11.

Estimate of the expenses for the Navy Building for the year 1833.

For superintendent - - - - - -	$250 00
For two watchmen, at $300 each - - - -	600 00
Extra for Sunday watching, at 50 cents each - - -	52 00
For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs, engines, and improvement of the grounds -	3,350 00
	$4,252 00

F, 1.

Extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Philo White, Purser, &c., and dated at Valparaiso, Chili, 6th April, 1832.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you that I have drawn two bills on the department, under this date: No. 40, in favor of Richard Alsop, esq., for five thousand dollars; No. 41, in favor of H. J. Leaman, for one hundred and twenty-seven dollars; which I have sold at five per cent. premium, realizing for the two bills $5,383 35, gold currency of Chili.

F, 2.

U. S. Ship Warren,

Buenos Ayres, July 17, 1832.

Sir: I have drawn on Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., London, the following bills for the disbursements of this squadron:

One dated July 11, for £500, out, pay, &c.
" " " 12, " 500, " repairs.
" " " 18, " 500, " provisions.

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I have drawn in anticipation of the wants of the squadron, exchange being much more favorable here than at Rio. The advantage to the United States in drawing for £2,000 sterling, after allowing ten per cent. to replace the funds in England, is $1,497.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. COOPER.

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

To the Commanders of Navy Yards:

When any vessel of war, belonging to the United States, shall return from a cruise to the yard under your command, unless the captain of the vessel is your superior in rank, in which case the department will make a special order, you will, soon as practicable, and before her crew are detached or discharged, unite with you the two officers highest in rank at your station, and with them make an examination of the general condition of the vessel and her equipments, leaving a critical survey in respect to the necessary repairs to be afterwards executed in the usual manner.

You will also inspect closely the situation of the vessel as to internal regulations and arrangements, discipline, health, and accommodations of her officers and men, and any other particulars deemed useful to the service.

In the discharge of this duty, all the officers of the vessel inspected are required to give every facility and aid in their power.

The result of your inquiries you will forthwith communicate to the department, expressing an opinion on any matters therein, when you may consider it important to the prosperity of the navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *October* 8, 1832.

H.

Suppression of the Slave Trade, under the act of 3d March, 1819.

Dr.			Cr.		
1832.			1832.		
Jan. 1,	To balance in the Treasury this day -	$8,573 36	Feb. 14,	By bill of exchange of Jos. Mechlin, agent, for his salary -	750 00
			Mar. 17,	By salary of J. W. Anderson, late assistant agent, deceased -	159 45
			Sept. 3,	By bill of exchange of Jos. Mechlin, agent, for salary - -	750 00
			Nov. 19,	By balance in the Treasury this day -	6,913 91
		8,573 36			8,573 36
Nov. 19,	To balance in the Treasury this day -	6,913 91			

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I.

REPORT of Lieut. B. Page, commanding U. S. schooner Boxer. Extracts of a letter from Lieut. Commandant Benjamin Page, jr., of the United States' schooner Boxer, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated off Cape Messurado, 9th April, 1832.

I have the honor to inform you, by the brig Bethia, of our safe arrival at this place, on the 5th instant.

After getting soundings, we stood in for Cape Mount; about that point we could see nothing of any vessel of suspicious appearance, or answering the description we had of Rayman's brigantine, which vessel you informed me took and destroyed the colony schooner commanded by Captain Thompson; of whom, I learn, since my arrival, no satisfactory information has been obtained. It is however reported, and the report is believed, that he has been taken to Cuba, where the brigantine is said to belong, merely to keep him out of the way as long as possible, as he is represented as a vigilant officer, and well known and dreaded along the coast by such as Rayman, who has, it is believed, taken his departure, as the French and English cruisers (seven in number) are very vigilant.

As you directed, I have furnished the colony with what we could spare of the articles we had on board, which they stood in need of. For your liberal instructions to me on this head, the Governor requests me to tender you, in the name of the colony, his grateful acknowledgments. We have received from them all that attention and kindness for which they have been given credit by preceding visiters. They have lately been called to act in the field against a combination of the Dey and Gurrah kings. It seems that some of the slaves of these kings, when about to be sold to the Spaniards at the Gallinas, ran away, and took shelter among the recaptured Africans, who are settled about two miles from Caldwell, on the Stockton river, and that a son of King Brumley was sent down to demand them at Monrovia, but the Governor could not treat with him with any safety, as, from his general character, his statements could not be depended upon. He was however told that if the King himself would visit the colony, he would find no obstacle to a fair adjustment. On the return of the young man, King Brumley suddenly died, and his successor commenced aggressions without delay, by seizing our colonists, depriving them of their property, and even liberty, and cruelly wounding some of the recaptured Africans, at the same time making hostile movements towards the upper colonies, Caldwell and Millsburg. Upon remonstrance being made at their proceedings, they tore up the letters, and declared that if the colonists did not meet them in the field in three days, they would destroy the upper settlements—viz. Caldwell, about N. N. E., distant nine miles, and Millsburg, N. E. by E., distant about twenty-four miles from Monrovia.

In this serious state of things, part of the forces of the colony were marched to Brumley's town. It was found that the natives had left that place, and had assembled at a fortified town about ten miles further inland. Towards this place the colonists marched, armed with muskets and a field piece. On their arrival they had a battle, which resulted in the capture of the town. One colonist was killed, James Thompson, and three wounded; one severely and two slightly. It is said fifteen of the natives were killed, and a number wounded. After their flight, they sent messengers to sue for peace. On receiving assurance that they would be treated with on equitable

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terms, the kings came down, and have entered into a treaty highly advantageous to the colonists. Thus peace and tranquillity have been entirely restored: trade is again resuming its usual course. Another deputation has arrived since we have been here, proposing a junction, in addition to the kingdoms of the Numba and Quah countries already in connexion with the colony; and Boatswain, the most powerful and intelligent of the kings of this section of Western Africa, still remains, as he ever has been, their firm and efficient friend, having declared that if the Dey Kings ever trespassed again, he himself would attend to the task of putting them in order. A trading caravan from his country is now here, besides the Quah deputation. There are six vessels laying in the harbor, and arrangements are making to establish another settlement at Cape Mount, so that every thing looks encouraging. Between that cape and this place, all along the sea shore, many inoffensive old men, women, and weakly persons, belonging to the different inland kingdoms, are living in thick settlements, and are engaged in making salt, which is carried inland about one hundred and twenty miles by them, and exchanged for ivory and other produce, which brings them, at the colony, at the rate of one dollar for every gallon of salt. I mention this in order to point out an error which has been fallen into by some, in supposing that salt is a good article of commerce here: this is not the case, as foreign salt has been offered and rejected at forty cents per bushel. The Liverpool traders sometimes take it in as ballast, and carry it down to leeward to the river Cameroons, but no other than native salt is encouraged by the interior natives hereabouts, as they are jealous of encroachments upon this means of livelihood for their old and weakly. This subject is somewhat connected with the commerce of this country, concerning the condition and prospects of which you have directed me to report particularly. It is not as extensive as that of the coast at large, as all vessels passing by do not anchor, but still it is in a flourishing state. I have conversed with the most intelligent, and have taken some time to look round for myself. When I say that it is in a thriving, I do not wish to be understood to mean that it is now, or can ever be, in such a state, independent of an industrious and persevering yeomanry. There appears to be several kinds of soil in the vicinity; to the southwest of the town, close by, there is a large tract of excellent coffee land, the wild produce of which has been esteemed for its flavor as highly as that of the Java coffee: cultivation will somewhat improve it, and a single individual is now setting out a plantation of twenty thousand coffee trees, which is expected to be completed by May. Another quality of soil is that of Bushrod Island, which, I understand, is very similar in its location and formation to those lands on the coast of Georgia where Sea Island cotton is raised; and another, to the northward and eastward of the island, is a large and rich tract of soil suitable for raising sugar cane, rice, indigo, Indian corn, and tobacco. These locations are close around the settlement, and this, I am informed, is the general quality of the soil of all this section of the western coast, a little removed from the sea.

When it is taken into consideration, that such valuable articles of trade as have been enumerated, can be cultivated at an expense of about five bars, or one dollar and fifty cents, (five cents per day,) and sufficient rice for the daily subsistence of each native employed; that these natives do not work like slaves, but are a strong, laborious people, who might be brought out of their habit of giving up labor after the farming season is over, and employing their time in singing and dancing; and that these articles are in

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demand in our country and in Europe, there can be but one inference drawn, and that is, that, in proportion as an industrious farming interest is established, who are disposed for agriculture and its peaceful pursuits, the commerce of the colony will flourish, and keep pace with their exertions. There are several enterprising merchants here, but, at present, they can do all, and even more than the business of the colony, as they attend to some commission business for houses both in Europe and the United States. It is not however a favorable spot for small store keepers and wandering pedlars, who, I am told, generally become stript of what little they may have got; and, in wandering about in the interior for small traffic, disgust the natives by their immoralities, and thus create difficulties and disturbances which sometimes have resulted in their imprisonment, and a demand of ransom money. It is now pretty well understood here, that, in general, such persons only live and thrive as are willing to settle down on a farm, there to enjoy the fruit of their labors, and to dispose of the surplus to those very few traders which are necessary for the present state of things; and that all those who, deceived by the Eutopian notions which have been put abroad by some, expect success by any other means than those of industry, perseverance, and sobriety, certainly sink, and unless assisted by charity, until they can get into the performance of their proper work, would finally starve. As a little specimen of what might be done by the farmer, it might be quoted that a colonist, at the upper settlement, Caldwell, at the junction of the St. Paul's and Stockton rivers, of the name of Jonathan James, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has raised, spun, and wove, cotton enough to clothe a considerable family.

With regard to imports, &c. I suppose the following to be pretty nearly correct:

Amount of exports the last year,	$120,000	From and to America, France, and England.
Amount of imports the last year, from April, 1831, to April, 1832.	80,000	

The number of colonists is now about twenty-seven hundred, amongst which there are four or five merchants of note.

That you may see how much one house has done of the business above stated, I enclose a statement which I have procured from the house whose name it bears.

I have inquired as to the state of health of the colony: the report has been favorable, and I am credibly informed that Doctor Todson, the resident physician at Caldwell, loses hardly in the proportion of four out of every hundred of those who are taken with the country fever, through which ordeal all have, sooner or later, to pass.

I have visited both the day and Sabbath schools, and was pleased with the appearance of things: several of the children did themselves much credit. With all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear of the general contentment of the inhabitants, and, so far as my personal observation has gone, I have indeed found this to be the case. There have been some exceptions, but they are found amongst characters who would be dissatisfied in any situation. Here, as elsewhere, the contentment of the inhabitants may be measured by their morality, industry, and sobriety.

As there does not appear to be any necessity for our remaining longer at the cape, and as we have taken a look off Cape Mount, we shall, as soon as

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we have filled up our water, pass down the coast, probably as far as Cape Palmas, and then stretch over to the westward, with the southeast trades, towards the north coast of Brazil, according to your orders. It is therefore my intention, in pursuing the further execution of your orders, to proceed down the coast towards Cape Palmas, by which course I hope to be able to effect the double purpose of making my passage as short as possible, and, also, for the time, of defending our traders on this track from any piratical vessels that may possibly be hovering about.

Statement of C. M. Warring and T. Taylor.

Amount of sales, - - - - - - - dolls. 80,000

Shipments.

3,000 tons camwood, - - - - -	$18,000	
11,000 galls. palm oil, at 25 cents - - -	2,750	
1,700 do do - - -	1,850	
Cash and gold dust, - - - - -	4,000	
Bills, - - - - - - - -	14,000	
Ivory, - - - - - - - -	32,200	
		71,800
		nominal dollars.

These exports, with the exception of bills and cash, sold at an advance in the United States of about 20.

On hand, 1st January.

300 tons camwood - - - - -	$1,800	
1,000 galls. palm oil, - - - - -	500	
600 lbs. of ivory - - - - -	1,700	
	4,600	
Good debts - - - - - -	3,800	
Bad debts - - - - - -	3,000	
Merchandise, the produce of foreign countries, on hand 1st January - - - - -		11,400 4,000

List of articles suitable to bring to this market.

Virginia leaf tobacco, flour, beef, pork, lard, butter, hams, tea, sugar, sperm. candles; salt fish, viz. mackerel, shad, and herring; soap (common brown), rum, West India molasses, a little sugar-house molasses, pound beads, viz. blue, white, and black, small sized; cheap black hats; common decanters, viz. quart, pint, and half pint; hollow ware, crockery; hardware, such as cast iron pots, copper or brass rods about as thick as the finger, for ornaments, brass kettles, muskets, common single powder flints, padlocks, knives and forks, steel-yards, nails, different sizes, iron bars; paints, paint oil, blue serampores, strong shoes, assorted cordage for merchant ships, oars, and some (a very few pretty large sized) spruce spars, large bowl Ohio pipes—fine calicoes for the colony, and domestic blue and white for the natives, both should be yard wide; some fine scarlet cloth for the Maningo men; American lumber, viz. weather boarding, flooring, joist, rafters, and frame pieces, cypress shingles. The lumber will bring from thirty to thirty five dollars per thousand feet, and shingles six dollars per thousand. Each vessel might bring out as ballast a few tons of sea-coal, and a few barrels of slacked lime. Snuff is a good article at Cape Mount, and to windward generally, but not here, and pipe coral beads are a good article to leeward.

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K.

Commissioner upon Rules, &c.

AT THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
24th November, 1832.

SIR: To enable the commissioners appointed under the act of 19th May, 1832, to execute the duties assigned to them, an appropriation will be necessary.

The sum that may be required cannot be ascertained with any precision; but the commissioners suppose it may be $15,000, and would respectfully submit that sum as their estimate upon the subject.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
CHS. STEWART.

Hon. L. WOODBURY,
Sec'ry of the Navy.

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L, 1.

LIST OF DEATHS in the Navy of the United States, as ascertained, since the 1st of December, 1831.

Name and rank.	Date.	Cause.	Place.
CAPTAINS.			
George W. Rodgers -	21 May 1832	Infla'n of bowels	Buenos Ayres.
Cha's C. B. Thompson -	2 Sept. do	- -	Hot Springs, Va.
James T. Leonard -	9 Nov. do	- -	New York.
LIEUTENANTS.			
Alexander Eskridge -	17 Mar. do	Dropsy -	Norfolk.
Elias C. Taylor -	20 April do	- -	At sea, off Perna.
Russell Baldwin -	25 April do	Rup're bl'd vessel	Hall co'ty, Geo.
John H. Lee -	30 June do	- -	Norfolk.
James G. Boughan -	6 Nov. do	- -	Fredericks'g, Va.
H. E. V. Robinson -	16 Aug. 1831	Lost in sch. Sylph, off the Balize, coast of	Louisiana.
SURGEONS.			
James Page -	15 Mar. 1832	- -	Baltimore.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
William Tyler -	14 Jan. do	- -	Mediterranean.
PURSERS.			
Nathaniel H. Perry -	8 May do	- -	New York.
Alexander H. Coleman -	Mar. do	- -	Kentucky.
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.			
William C. Selden -	16 Aug. 1831	Lost in schr. Sylph, off the Balize, coast of	Louisiana.
MIDSHIPMEN.			
William G. Elliott -	Summer of '31	- -	Lit. Rock, A. T.
Dudley G. Woodbridge	21 Jan. 1832	- -	New York.
Peter L. Gansevoort -	7 Mar. do	Drowned -	Near N. York.
Daniel Carter -	25 Mar. do	Disease of heart	Baltimore.
George T. Crump -	12 April do	- -	At sea.
George M. Fowler -	2 May do	Drowned -	Pensacola Bay.
John A. Coyle -	16 Aug. 1831	Lost in schr. Sylph, off the Balize, coast of	Louisiana.
Lloyd P. Somers -	do do		
Daniel Hunt -	—	- -	Ohio.
BOATSWAINS.			
Eli Dill -	19 Dec. do	- -	New York.
Richard A. Munroe -	27 Mar. 1832	- -	Do
James Evans -	3 July do	Dropsy -	Mediterranean.
GUNNERS.			
George Jackson -	Nov. 1831	- -	Pensacola.
Samuel Hebberd -	9 July, 1832	- -	Norfolk.
MARINE OFFICERS.			
Marshall Love -	28 July do		

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L, 2.

LIST OF DISMISSIONS from the Navy of the United States since the 1st December, 1831.

Name and rank.	Date of dismission.
LIEUTENANTS.	
E. D. Whitlock	23d May, 1832.
T. McKean Buchanan	20th October, 1832.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.	
Gideon White, Jr.	12th January, 1832.
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.	
Edward Boyd	5th December, 1831.
MIDSHIPMEN.	
Erastus Huntington	3d February, 1832.
Cincinnatus Pryor	16th May, do
Richard W. Meade	" do. do
S. A. Washington	17th do. do
Lewis Ogden	1st June, do
Geo. W. Gay	26th November, do
BOATSWAINS.	
John Heywood, (acting)	18th April, 1832.
MARINE OFFICERS.	
Captain Joseph L. Kuhn	7th April, 1832.
2d Lieut. James W. Shaumburgh	20th October, 1832.

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L, 3.

LIST OF RESIGNATIONS in the Navy of the United States since the 1st of December, 1831.

Name and rank.	Date of resignation.
PURSERS.	
Thomas I. Chew	March 12th, 1832.
William M. Sands	Do. 24th, do.
PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.	
Charles S. Renshaw	11th February, 1832.
Henry Tooley	24th September, do.
William C. Homes	18th October, do.
MIDSHIPMEN.	
George W. Taylor	19th December, 1831.
William Stearns, Jr.	11th February, 1832.
William M. A. Moore	8th March, do.
Gabriel A. O'Brien	" do. do.
Charles Henderson	12th do. do.
William A. Howard	12th April, do.
Edward H. Hubbard	8th May, do.
Mark Hale	29th do. do.
Richard S. Coxe,	13th June do.
Osman Claiborne	21st do. do.
Stephen D. McCutchon	25th do. do.
John A. Underwood	2d July, do.
Edgar Irving	31st August, do.
Stephen D. Elliott	12th September, do.
James H. Popelston	19th do. do.
N. B. Waters	31st July, do.
John Buchanan	19th October, do.
John S. Stoddard	24th November, do.
SAILMAKERS.	
William D. Hills	27th July, 1832.
Charles C. Cowpland	22d August, do.
MARINE OFFICERS.	
2d Lieut. Theodore Bainbridge	18th January, do.

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M.

STATEMENT showing the Number, Name, and State, and Condition, of the Vessels of War in ordinary at the Navy Yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

BOSTON.

There are four vessels in ordinary at this yard, viz. Columbus and Independence, ships of the line; Constitution, frigate; and Erie, sloop of war. The three first have light covering over them.

Columbus. This ship is sound, and in good order in her hull; will require to have part of two strakes of whales put on, rudder to finish, and masts to wedge, and will require some new spars; anchors and stocks to be made, to be thoroughly caulked and new coppered.

Independence. The frame and bottom plank of this ship are supposed to be sound; the plank outboard, from lower rail to rail, the ceiling, all the decks, magazine platforms, plank on the stern, cutwater, and head, are defective, and will require to be new. She will require to be thoroughly caulked and new coppered.

Constitution. The frame, bottom plank, ceiling between decks, spar deck, knees and beams, are sound; the outboard plank, from light water mark to rail, ceiling in the hold, orlop and berth decks, magazine platforms, plank on spar deck, bulwark, plank on stern galleries, channels, and capstan, are defective, and will require to be new, and the ship new coppered.

Erie. The frame of this ship, bottom plank, and part of the ceiling, are sound; the outboard plank from lower wale to rail, the gun and berth deck platforms, and thick strakes in the hold, are defective, and will require to be new. She will require new fore and main masts, and some spars, and to be caulked throughout.

NEW YORK.

The vessels in ordinary at this yard are four, viz. Ohio, Washington, and Franklin 74's, and Hudson frigate, of the first class.

Ohio. Ship of the line. This ship was launched in May, 1820, but has never been masted or fitted for sea. Her outside plank, from the rail to the water line, is believed to be decayed, and will require to be replaced; as will also a part of the ceiling, clamps, and waist on the upper and lower gun decks. Beams and knees are sound, and in good condition; spar deck plank will require to be replaced; all bulk heads have been removed, to admit circulation: she is now protected from the weather by a tight covering. No materials have been procured for the repairs and equipment of this ship, except tanks, guns, sails, and shot.

Washington. This ship was launched in 1814, and has made but one cruise. That part of her frame, which is live oak, is sound; her beams, knees, deck frames, and two-thirds of her gun decks, are sound and good, as well as her bottom plank, below water; her upper works are in a decayed state; a tight covering over her is now in progress, to prevent the action of the weather on her. She requires extensive repairs, for which no materials are provided.

Franklin. This ship was launched in 1815, and has made two cruises, and is in about the same condition as the Washington, and would require the same repairs. She is, at present, used as a receiving ship; is well ventilated and taken care of. No materials are provided for her repairs.

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Hudson Frigate. This ship is built of common oak, and is known to be partially decayed in her upper works. It cannot, however, be known, until she is opened, to what extent she is decayed, to warrant saying how far she requires repairing. The spar deck has been caulked the past season, to keep the frame as dry as practicable. No materials have been provided for her repairs.

PHILADELPHIA.

Cyane. This is the only ship in ordinary at this yard: contracts are about being made for the live oak frame, of which she is about to be rebuilt.

NORFOLK.

The ships in ordinary at this yard, are, the North Carolina and Delaware line of battle ships; Java, Guerriere, frigates of the first class, and Congress, frigate of the second class; and Natchez, Fairfield, and Ontario, sloops of war.

North Carolina. This ship will require repairs in her upper works, and must be docked: she leaks badly; her copper is no doubt off, and the worms have eaten through. She will require to be new caulked and coppered, at a cost of $35,211, exclusive of docking.

Java. This ship is decayed generally, her frame being of white oak and mahogany, or baywood. She is to be re-built, and contracts are now making for a new frame of live oak. She is at present, however, used as a receiving ship, which purpose she answers well.

Guerriere. This ship is decayed in her upper works, and third and fourth futtocks: her frame is of the same materials as the Java, and she is about being covered in.

Congress. This ship is decayed in her hull generally; her frame is of live oak; about one-third of her timbers are decayed; the rest, from repeated repairs, much cut with auger holes. She is very much hagged, otherwise much defective, and requires to be rebuilt or extensively repaired.

Delaware. This ship has been repaired the present year, having been ordered to be fitted out; and now only requires to have the state of her copper ascertained.

Natchez, has undergone a thorough repair.

Fairfield and Ontario, are sound and good, and only require their bottoms to be examined.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There is but one vessel at this yard, the Vincennes sloop of war, of the first class; is generally in good order, but requires slight repairs in her quarter galleries, and some new plank in her gun deck. She requires caulking, and it is now in progress.

N.

Statement showing the Number of Vessels now on the Stocks, their state of preservation, the yards where building, and the time and expense necessary to prepare them for launching.

PORTSMOUTH.

There are two ships on the stocks at this yard, the Alabama [illegible]ntee, both in a good state of preservation.

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Alabama, ship of the line, is under cover in ship-house No. 1; she can be prepared for launching in ninety days, at the cost of $38,320 60.

Santee, frigate of the first class: she is under cover in house No. 2; can be prepared for launching in seventy days, at the cost of $29,341.

BOSTON.

There are three ships at this yard on the stocks, in a perfect state of preservation under houses.

Vermont and Virginia, ships of the line, can be prepared for launching in ninety days: the first at an expense of $70,360 60; the second at an expense of $79,726 46.

Cumberland, frigate of the first class, can be prepared for launching in ninety days, at an expense of $74,790 56.

NEW YORK.

In the ship-house No. 1 is the frigate *Sabine*, in a fine state of preservation, and could be launched in sixty working days, at the expense of $46,357.

In the ship-house No. 2 is the frigate *Savannah*, generally in a good state of preservation, but, from having been exposed to the weather previous to the house being built, and from having been caulked, some parts are injured, to wit: the wales were decayed and were taken off, the strings and part of the waist and ceiling are also decayed. She is now protected from further decay by a tight covering. She could be launched in one hundred and twenty working days, at a cost of $46,435.

PHILADELPHIA.

There are two vessels on the stocks at this yard; the Pennsylvania, line of battle ship, and the Raritan, frigate of the first class.

Pennsylvania. The timber, plank, beams, knees, &c. &c., of this ship, as far as can be judged of from examination, are as healthy as when the work was put together, except the ceiling in the hold, which, though apparently sound, does not appear to possess the strength of the white oak in other parts of this ship. It will require six months, at an expense of $33,754.

Raritan is in a similar good state of preservation with the Pennsylvania, and can be prepared for launching in three months, at an expense of $15,500.

WASHINGTON.

There is but one ship on the stocks at this yard, the *Columbia*, frigate of the first class: she is in a good state of preservation, and can be got ready for launching in two months, at an expense of $42,576 49.

NORFOLK.

There are two ships on the stocks at this yard; the New York, line of battle ship, and the St. Lawrence, frigate of the first class.

New York. This ship rests upon a wooden foundation, which will require to be replaced with stone, if she should stand any time: she is under cover of a wooden house that rests on a stone foundation, and is in good repair: it will require ninety days to finish her for launching, at an expense of $37,775.

St. Lawrence. This ship rests upon a good substantial stone foundation, which has been put under her the present year. She is under cover of a wooden house, on a brick foundation. She can be made ready for launching in ninety days, at an expense of $32,590.

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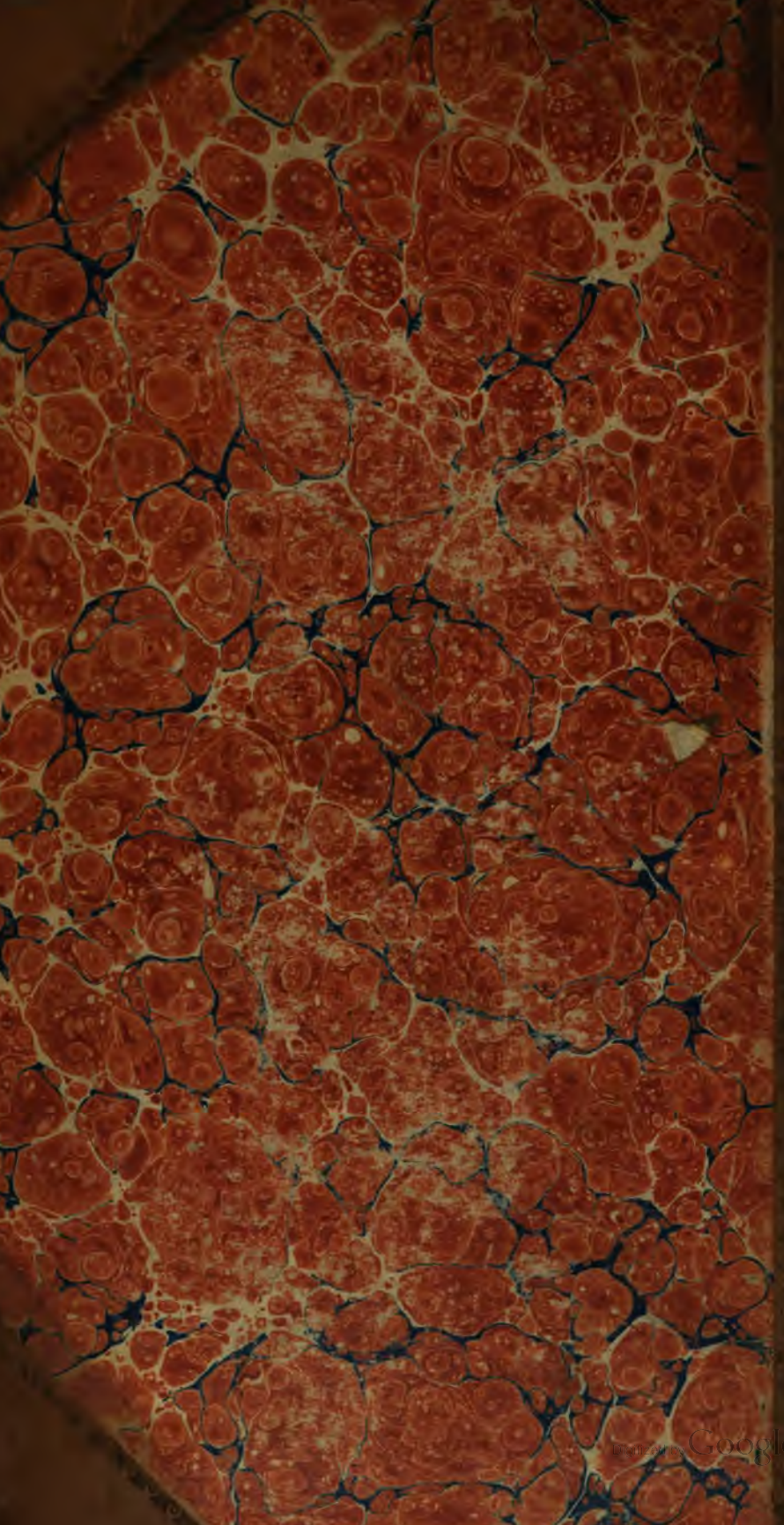
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